

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 2 of 1912.]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 13th January 1912.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.—	
"Unrest in Persia" ...	37	Railway expenditure ...	41
A Persian Red Crescent Society in Calcutta ...	38		
The Smut incident ...	38		
Christian attitude towards Persia ...	38		
Persian affairs ...	38		
The past and present of the Muhammadans ...	38		
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h)—General—	
(a)—Police—		The modification of the Partition of Bengal ...	
A suggestion ...	38	Re-construction of the Government of Bengal ...	
"A case of police oppression" ...	38	Sylhet and the Bengal Presidency ...	
Hindu-Muhammadan disturbance ...	39	Midnapore and Bihar ...	
Hon'ble Sir Frederick Halliday ...	39	The limits of the new Bengal Presidency ...	
The abolition of the Special Department ...	40	Bengal and Bihar ...	
Continuing punitive police forces in certain villages ...	40	Capital of Bihar ...	
in the Punjab ...	40	The transference of the Capital ...	
"The last bite" ...	40	The transfer of the Capital ...	
Trouble over the new rupee coin ...	40	"The future of the Bengali" ...	
		Transference of the Imperial Capital ...	
		The new Capital ...	
		Provincial autonomy for India ...	
		The sequel of the annulment of the Partition of Bengal ...	
		The Delhi Durbar Telegraph Office ...	
		The Abor Expedition ...	
		Partition of Mymensingh district ...	
		Mr. P. N. Mukherjee's promotion ...	
		Rumour of Lord Hardinge's being recalled home ...	
		Indian Muhammadans' attitude ...	
		III.—LEGISLATION.	
		Nil.	
		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
		The Gaekwar and the Times ...	
		The Prince of Dattya ...	
		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
		Nil.	
		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Is this not sedition? ...	
		Political prisoners ...	
		Release of Mr. Tilak ...	
		Prayer for Their Majesties ...	
(b)—Working of the Courts—			
Nil.			
(c)—Jails—			
Nil.			
(d)—Education—			
Increase of fees for medical examinations ...		40	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—			
Nil.			
(f)—Questions affecting the land—			
Nil.			

SIOT 10 8 341

VI—Miscellaneous—continued.

The <i>Abhyudaya</i> and the Delhi Durbar	45
Welcome to Their Imperial Majesties	ib.
"Seeing the Sovereign" ...	ib.
An omission ...	ib.
The school children's entertainment	46
Welcome to Their Imperial Majesties ...	ib.
"Welcome, most welcome" ...	ib.
Kindness of His Majesty the King-Emperor	ib.
The Fire-works	ib.
<i>Purdahnashin</i> ladies' address to Her Imperial Majesty	ib.
Object of the King's visit ...	ib.
Their Imperial Majesties in Calcutta	47
"A Maharaja's loyalty" ...	ib.
English Lords avoiding invitations to the Delhi Durbar	ib.
A Musalman meeting in Eastern Bengal	ib.
The Press Act ...	ib.
Plain words. (Abolition of repressive laws demanded) ...	ib.
"The Congress" ...	48
"The anger" of the Anglo-Indian community in Calcutta	ib.
The Royal visit ...	ib.
The Imperial visit to Calcutta and the people's homage	ib.
Exchange of love between the King and the people	49

PAGE.

VI—Miscellaneous—concluded.

Places not illuminated in Calcutta	49
"Farewell" ...	ib.
The Victoria Memorial	51
A review of last year	ib.
The projected railway across Persia	52
Reflections suggested by the transfer of the capital to Delhi	ib.
"Our gains" ...	ib.
A poet's prophecy	ib.
India's connection with the British	54
A change in the Muhammadan public opinion	ib.
Retrospect of last year	55

PAGE.

URIYA PAPERS.

A suggestion ...	55
A public meeting at Cuttack	ib.
The Royal boons	ib.
The Durbar Day celebrations in Orissa	ib.
Inclusion of Ganjam in Orissa advocated	56
Unsuitability of Patna as the capital of the new province	ib.
A prize-giving ceremony at Cuttack	ib.
Celebration of the Durbar Day in Orissa	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 31st August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BNAGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 34	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 43; Satyendra Kumar Bose, ...	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M., Brahmin, age 50; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brah- man.	453
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	733
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	943
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana Tavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhat- tcharyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	30,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 36; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	About 200
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500 to 600
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 31.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore	Do.	Muhammed Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
20	"Muh ammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	163
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 52.	300
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42	300
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	508
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
29	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 35.	600
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mittra, chief contributor.	1,000
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Assansol ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	500
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramenanda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.		
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.		
HINDI.					
36	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48	3,100

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—conold.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna	Weekly	Nand Kiser Das Surma, age 32	500
39	"Bir Bharat"	Calcutta	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
41	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Hari Kishore Joshi, Khettri, age 35	2,000
42	"Hitvarta"	Ditto	Do.	Rao Parandkar, Mahatta, Brahmin, age 29	2,000
43	"Lakshmi"	Gya	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 32	209 (This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly	B. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 40	500
45	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhanga	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha,	500
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dham"	Calcutta	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	500
47	"Shiksha"	Arrah	Weekly	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin,	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dham"	Calcutta	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	300
PERSIAN.					
50	"Nama-i-Maqaddas Hablul Matin"	Calcutta	Weekly	Sayyid Jafaruddin, Shiah, age 40	1,000
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40	500
52	"Darus Sultanat"	Calcutta	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37	400
53	"Star of India"	Arrah	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	657
URIA.					
54	"Garjatbasini"	Talcher	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42	...
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini"	Deogarh (Bamra)	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Ohasa, age 36.	...
56	"Samvad Vahika"	Balasore	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36	300
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad"	Cuttack	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49	450
58	"Utkal Dipika"	Ditto	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy	900
59	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar, age 47.	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
2	"Bajrangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
3	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
4	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
5	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly.		
6	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
7	"Rajshakti"	Parulia	Weekly.		
8	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
9	"Mahamaya"	Chinsura	Weekly.		
10	"Durbar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
11	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		
12	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Daily.		
13	"Birbhum Vasi"	Rampurhat	Weekly.		
14	"Teli Samachar"	Barh	Monthly.		

Additional to, and alterations in, the list of
Animals, 1811.

Species of Fishes.	Where introduced.	Number.	Remarks.
1. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
2. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
3. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
4. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
5. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
6. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
7. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
8. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
9. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
10. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
11. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
12. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
13. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
14. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
15. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
16. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
17. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
18. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
19. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.
20. <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	Japan (Yokohama)	1	Received from Mr. J. A. Smith.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the advance of Russian troops towards Teheran, the outrages said to have been committed by them at Tabriz and the proposal to establish a temporary

"Unrest in Persia."

Russian Government at the latter place, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 5th January says that Russia has been systematically opposing Persia's efforts to extricate herself from her financial difficulties. Russia has been demanding large compensations from Persia and has proved the weakness of her Government before the people. In this state of things it is impossible for the Persian Government to re-establish peace in the country. And if it fails to do so, Russia is sure to occupy the land. The drift of Russia's policy towards Persia is patent in spite of her avowed desire not to interfere with Persia's independence. As matters stand now in Persia, it is incomprehensible what this independence means. If it means anything, it means usurpation by Russia and England of all powers, save the power of maintaining the internal peace of the country. And there is every chance of Persia being deprived of this last power also at any moment by Russia and England. Even if it be supposed, for argument's sake, that Russia does not harbour any hostile designs against Persia, Persia is bound to lose her independence all the same. For, as in consequence of the fight at Tabriz, Russian troops will occupy the town, so town after town will be occupied by Russia on some pretext or other. It was in this fashion that Russia had occupied Manchuria before she was compelled by Japan to leave the country. Again, if Russia occupies northern Persia, England will be bound to occupy southern Persia. Thus in spite of the professions of good wishes on the part of Russia and England, Persia will lose the little independence that she still possesses. The position of Afghanistan also will then become perilous.

As for India, the situation will be extremely unfortunate, for she will then have to spend enormous sums of money for guarding the frontiers of British Persia from Russian aggression. In fact, just as the annexation of Burma and the Tibet expedition of Lord Curzon have brought China to the Eastern frontiers of India, and necessitated the formation of the Assam Chief Commissionership, so the annexation of Persia will bring Russia to the western frontiers of India, and this country will be put to the enormous expense involved in having a powerful enemy for its neighbour.

2. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 6th January says that a "Persian Red Crescent Society" has been established at Medical College Street, Calcutta, under the presidency of Agha Muhammad Khabil Siragi in aid of the inhabitants of Tabriz, who are suffering from Russian oppressiveness. It is hoped that the Hindus will help to swell the funds of the Society.

A Persian Red Crescent Society in Calcutta.

3. Referring to the Smart incident, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January says that Persia will be consumed in a fire surrounding her on all sides, unless England treats her with mildness in her present peril and refrains from adopting strong measures in retaliation for the assault on Mr. Smart and his followers.

The Smart incident.

4. Referring to the situation in Persia, the *Satya Sonatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 2nd January says that the souls of the Christians are growing vitiated and this forebodes future evil.

Christian attitude towards Persia.

5. Reviewing the situation in Persia, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 4th January is convinced that Russia has come to Persia to stay in spite of her assurances to

Persian affairs.

Sir Edward Grey to the contrary, and is surprised at the attitude of the English Foreign Minister who has still faith in Russia's assurances. Intelligent statesmen have no doubt that this all but nominal independence of Persia has only a short lease of life. Russia has not entered Persia without an ulterior design. She has very cleverly stopped the mouth of England. How can the policy of first exciting the people and then condemning them as rebels be stopped? The Persian sword has become rusty and useless. Internally.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

SATYA SONATAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 2nd, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

dissensions are rife in the country. The ex-Shah and his brother are ready to dance to the Russian tune. All this leaves no doubt that Persia will, ere long, be divided by the two mighty Powers between themselves.

The condition of South Persia is equally deplorable. Another large English force will possibly march into Persia from this country the occasion for it also having been created by the high-handedness of Russia. From what the *Englishman* says it appears very likely that Shiraz will be invaded soon. There is unrest throughout Southern Persia.

The paper concludes its article with an account of the attack on Mr. Smart and the despatch of men-of-war towards Bushire.

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

6. The *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 5th January reproduces an article from the *Wakil* which, comparing the past

The past and present of the Muhammadans. with the present condition of the Muhammadans, says that it is high time that Muhammadans should look to their present condition. For a thousand years the Muhammadans of the world were all united together by a common brotherhood, but things have now changed and they have now lost all their former glory. The paper then gives a list of countries which have been wrested away by Christian Powers from the hands of Muhammadan kings during the past four centuries, and says that they are now trying to take Tripoli and Persia. Out of twenty-five Muhammadan kingdoms which existed at the end of the last century there remain now only four, viz., Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Britain. The first two of the above four kingdoms are shortly to be divided, while the third also is not so safe. The fourth, which no doubt is the strongest and the largest of all kingdoms, has a ruler who is non-Moslem, but on account of the freedom which Moslems enjoy under his rule, and also on account of its population the kingdom may be safely called an Islamic one. The present modification of the Partition of Bengal has, however, made the Muhammadans afraid that they will have to protect themselves here also as they are doing in Barqa, Benghazi, Tabriz and Teheran. The paper then, referring to the massacre of Arabs in Algeiras, to the banishment of the people of Tartar and Turkistan into Siberia, to the tyranny of the Russian soldiers on the Moslem women of Ardebil and Azirbijan, to the defiling of the mosques by the Russian Cossacks at Tabriz, and to the massacre of the Muhammadans at Tripoli, says that the Muhammadans should this year in the month of Mohurram instead of lamenting the death of Hussain go into mourning for the martyrs of Tripoli and Tabriz. Persia and its inhabitants have been destroyed and if the Muhammadans remain silent Arabia, too, will share the same fate.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

NAYAK,
Jan. 9th, 1912.

7. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th January suggests that the Bengalis who have been arrested for attempting to present petitions to the King-Emperor should all be

A suggestion.

released now. They did nothing wrong. And one of them is an old man.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

8. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January publishes the following correspondence:—

"A case of police oppression."

In *Asvin* last, the Senior Sub-Inspector of the Mirpur thana in the Nadia district, while enquiring into a case of theft which had occurred in the house of one Sitanath Mitra in village Nagarbanka, appeared, just before the evening of the 10th of the month, in the house of Manu Malita of the adjoining village Mahudpur in connection with the investigation. Manu Malita was not an old offender, and was absent from home. When the Sub-Inspector entered into Manu's house he was accompanied by a few chaukidars and a neighbour named Sher Ali. At evening the Sub-Inspector finished his enquiry and ordered the chaukidars and Sher Ali to take Chakiran, the sister-in-law of Manu Malita to Sitanath's *baitakkhana*. When, immediately on receiving this order they approached Chakiran, she said with tears in her eyes: "Daroga Babu, you are my *Dharma-bap*. Commit no oppression on me.

If Mana Malita has committed any offence, arrest him or his wife." On hearing this, the Sub-Inspector, who was going away, turned and said: "Bring her by whatever means you can, otherwise the theft will not be traced." Saying this he started for Nagarbanka. On the two chankidars and Sher Ali approaching Chakiran to catch her she ran into a room, but they followed her there and dragged her out. There was no male member in the house. Mann Malita's mother interceded, but to no effect. A few neighbours came forward on hearing the *golmal*, but no one dared oppose the police. Chakiran was then taken to Sitanath Mitra's *batikhana* in village Nagarbanka, whither the Sub-Inspector had gone after ordering her arrest. There she was kept confined the whole night against her will and brutally outraged by the Sub-Inspector himself, his friend Anantalal Ghosh and Hiru Chankidar. On the morning following she was taken to Mahmudpur and left there. Many people saw her being taken away forcibly from and led back to Mahmudpur. The members of the house in which the outrage took place no doubt knew of it, but it is doubtful whether they will give evidence against the Sub-Inspector, who is a Brahman, and Anantalal, who is a relative of theirs. The Sub-Inspector's name and address have not been known, but he is the man who has been transferred to the Kumarkhali thana since the above incident. On the criminal courts opening Chakiran tried to lodge a complaint, but no muktear consented to take up a case against the police, not even the most respectable muktear at Kushtia. At last the woman was obliged to petition the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and the Subdivisional Officer by post. A few days after this, the Subdivisional Officer called the complainant to Halsa and took down her deposition. This led people to expect that the case would be regularly heard in a law court. A few days after this, however, the Police Inspector of Kushtia came to the house of the President Panchayet at Patikabari and took down the unfortunate woman's deposition. As regards this Inspector's sense of justice and generosity, we need not say anything. Subsequently, the complainant again petitioned the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police by post. We are unable to make out why the local police was charged with the enquiry of the case, although it had been distinctly stated in the complainant's petition that the local police would never do justice to it. Nothing has yet been known as to the result of the second petition. Such a monstrous case of oppression is about to be hushed up. The police is trying to implicate Manu Malita in a bad livelihood case, with the object of preventing him from helping the woman in any way. We expected justice from the local high officials, but alas! we have been disappointed.

Agrahyan 27th, 13, 18 B.S.

We are unable, remarks the editor, to believe the above story. But we publish it at the repeated request of the correspondent. If true, the case should be siftingly enquired into and the offenders punished.

9. The *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 5th January notices the cow riot at Subalbiga in the jurisdiction of Sikandra police-station (in Monghyr), in the course of which the village mosque was defiled and religious books destroyed, and calls upon all Muhammadans to help the poor co-religionists of that village with money to enable them to take proceedings against their enemies. Maulvi Hafiz Muhammad Yakub, Head Maulvi, English High School, Jamui, district Monghyr, and Hakim Ahmad Hussain, of 120, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, are notified as being those who are to receive subscriptions.

10. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th January is pleased to see the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police knighted. Sir Hon'ble Sir Frederick Halliday. Frederick Halliday is an affable and liberal-hearted official who has now found out the characters of some scheming subordinates who used to mislead him. His presence at this juncture at the head of the Calcutta Police, when important administrative changes are in progress, is greatly to be desired. For he knows his Calcutta as few do. May he live long to enjoy his honours! Mr. Halliday, Junior, the Deputy Commissioner, is also deservedly honoured, and we pray that he may rise to higher offices in future. At Mr. Tegart's new honour our pleasure knows no bounds, for we are grateful to him for many things, and we seize the present opportunity to pray that he may be rid of the evil spirit which has now fastened itself on his

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

NAYAK
Jan. 6th, 1912.

shoulders. His future promotion is assured, in view of his ability and availability. But so long as this evil spirit remains in possession of him he cannot show himself to advantage.

Now that the King-Emperor is about to depart we shall revert to our old complaints against individual police officers. We shall not talk without our book, we shall go upon evidence, which we shall be glad to supply privately to Sir Frederick, if he so wishes. For the present, let us make a complaint. There are swarms of detectives now abroad in Calcutta, and yet gambling is seriously rife. Why? We know where such gambling is indulged in, who are the parties taking part in such gambling and who share the profits arising therefrom. If Sir Frederick Halliday permits us, and gives us time, we can reveal many secrets to him. What does Sir Frederick say? Is he prepared? We want the police to be affable and polite, but we do not want that they should neglect their duties. Another thing. The list of political suspects should be prepared afresh. At present it contains many innocent names, and does not contain the names of many who are fraudulently passing off as loyalists. We can assist Sir Frederick in this behalf also, to some extent.

We desire the welfare of the British Raj, but we cannot stoop to flattery and shall not fail to expose wrong-doers in every department of the public service. We constitute ourselves the enemies of those who are the real enemies of the Government. We shall speak out whenever we see any humbug. We can do all this because we are poor and care not for money or honour, but are sustained by truth and justice. The *Nagak* has never been an enemy of the English people or the English Government, but quite the reverse. It is a firm believer in Hinduism, a strong opponent of assassination and anarchy.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

11. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 5th January writes:—

The abolition of the Special Department.

The abolition of the Special Criminal Investigation Department not only saves money, but proves that Government now

thinks that there is no longer any particular necessity for such confidential inquiries as the department in question was entrusted with. The public of course well realises the importance of this step on the part of Government.

SAMAY,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

12. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th January highly regrets the order of

Continuing punitive police forces in certain villages in the Punjab.

the Government of the Punjab for continuing the punitive police forces in certain villages in Rawalpindi during 1912. When His Imperial Majesty has shown mercy to the people by releasing many

prisoners, the Government ought to have taken off the punitive police forces from these villages.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 4th, 1912.

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th January, referring to the

"The last bite."

quartering of punitive police in some villages in Madaripore, remarks that though there has been a

change of Government the supremacy of the police has not ceased. We hope the Viceroy will show mercy.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

14. Some wicked men, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January,

Trouble over the new rupee coin.

are inciting ignorant Musalmans by saying that the new rupee contains the figure of a pig, which really is the figure of the elephant in the insignia

of the Star of India on King-Emperor George V's dress. Already in Delhi and Lahore the matter is being hotly discussed.

(d)—Education.

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 22nd, 1911.

15. Referring to the increase in the fees for the medical examinations

of the Calcutta University, the *Pratikar* [Barnahapore] of the 22nd December says that the University

is incurring the displeasure of students by increasing the amounts of fees for examinations. The gradually increasing

cost of education is making it impossible for poor students to receive high education.

(g) *Railways and communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

16. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th January cannot support an annual outlay on railways up to the figure of 18 crores recommended by the Mackay Committee, seeing that education and sanitation are being starved more or less for want of funds.

(h) — *General.*

17. The *Pallavi* [Kalna] of the 3rd January speaks of the scheme of modifying the Partition of Bengal as a perfect one, and says that all Bengal is grateful to His Imperial Majesty, Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge for it.

18. According to the *Pioneer*, writes the *Noyat* [Calcutta] of the 4th January, the construction of the new Government of Bengal will necessitate the resignation of the present members of the Bengal Executive Council. Will Raja Kishori Lal Goswami then go out of the Council? Although a Zamindar he has done his work very well.

We now ask men like Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Ashutosh Choudhuri, Byomkesh Chakravarti, Ambika Charan Majumdar, Ananda Charan Roy and Anathbandhu Guba on the one hand, and Messrs. Rasul and Aziz and Nawab Ali Choudhuri on the other, to enter the Bengal Legislative Council. Let Bhupendra Nath retire for a certain time. That will be a relief both to himself and to us.

Sylhet and the Bengal Presidency.

19. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January prays that Sylhet may form part of the new Bengal Presidency.

20. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th January hopes that Government will listen to the just prayer of the people of Sylhet and incorporate it into Bengal.

21. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January protests against an intention, with which rumour credits Government, of including part of the Midnapore district in Behar, on the ground that the whole of Midnapore is strictly Bengali in language, manners and indeed everything.

22. The *Noyat* [Calcutta] of the 9th January suggests the inclusion in the new Bengal Presidency of those border districts in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions in which the court language is Bengali, such as Manbhumi, Singhbhum, the Southal Parganas and Kishanganj (in Purnea). And the exclusion of Panchkot from Bengal also would not look well.

23. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 8th January supports the opinion of Messrs. Deepnarayan and Sachchiddananda Singh, as expressed by them in the *Bengalee* of the 5th January, regarding demarcation of the boundaries of the separated provinces of Bengal and Bihar.

24. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 30th December ridicules the *Young Bihar* for the proposal of making Bhagalpur the seat of the new Government, and asks the papers issued from other towns of Bihar to make similar proposals on behalf of their district headquarters.

It also criticises the proposal of the Gaya people, and points out the reasons in favour of the capital already decided upon.

25. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January says that the removal of the headquarters of the Government of India from Calcutta will cause immense loss to the poor Musalmans inhabiting Calcutta, who are employed in the city as tailors, pressmen, compositors, distillers, petty clerks, draftsmen, khansamas, baburchis, syces, coachmen, masons, carpenters and so forth. Moreover, the value of land in the city has depreciated so much that the Musalman middle-class men who live on the earnings of a few bighas of land, or a few houses in it, will have

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 4th, 1912.

PALLAVI,
Jan. 3rd, 1912.

NAYAK,
Jan. 4th, 1912.

MOSLEM HITAINSHI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 4th, 1912.

MOSLEM HITAINSHI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

NAYAK,
Jan. 9th, 1912.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Jan. 8th, 1912.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

their incomes greatly reduced. The loss to Hindu Zamindars also, in this respect, will be immense.

MOSLEM HITAVARTI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

26. The *Moslem Hitavarti* [Calcutta] of the 5th January has a communicated article pointing out how the project of the transfer of the capital to Delhi has been considered favourably by different Viceroys during the past 40 years, how it is necessitated by the increasing complexity of the political situation in Persia and Kabul and on the North-Western Frontier generally, and how the change will conduce to decentralization among the provinces and reduce the influence of the Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta.

PALLIVARTA,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

27. The removal of the headquarters of the Government of India from Calcutta, writes the *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 26th December, will reduce the glory and position of the city, injure its trade and bring about a revolution in the life of the Bengalis, who depend mainly on service for their livelihood. In fact, the fate of Calcutta will be the same as that which has overtaken Murshidabad. Following on the degeneration of Calcutta, will come the national degeneration of the Bengalis 80 per cent. of whom live by service. A large number of them have left their village homes and live in Calcutta. Now they will either have to go to Delhi to keep themselves in service, or return to their village homes, resigning service, both of which alternatives are extremely painful. It was simply because Calcutta was the capital of British India that the Bengalis advanced more rapidly than the people of the rest of India. Fall after rise and rise after fall is the law of Providence, and we think that the turn has come for the Bengali people to fall. There is, however, the hope that the King-Emperor, whose mercy is unbounded, will never allow them to deteriorate.

HITAVARTA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

28. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th December 1911 writes a long article in defence of the transfer of the Government of India's capital, dwelling on the several reasons which necessitated this great change, and condemning the selfish attitude of the European community of Calcutta which is opposed to the transference that is calculated to greatly benefit the country at large, and says that it was in the very fitness of the unprecedented august occasion that the King-Emperor himself announced that Delhi, the historic imperial city of India, be once more made the capital of the Empire.

JASOHAR,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

29. What harm would there be, asks the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th December, if the subordinate offices under the Government of India were kept in Calcutta? It is by no means desirable to incur enormous expenses simply for the sake of building a capital on a large scale.

PALLIVARTA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

30. The idea of giving Provincial autonomy to India, writes the *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 26th December, has been in the air since John Bright's time. But we are at a loss to make out how the modification of the Partition of Bengal marks the beginning of a policy of actually conferring this supreme boon on the Indians. The present change simply puts Bengal on the same footing with Bombay and Madras. However that may be, nothing can be more beneficial and welcome to the Indians than Provincial autonomy. May the present administrative changes inaugurated by His Imperial Majesty lead to it.

JASOHAR,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

31. Referring to the annulment of the Partition of Bengal after a fierce agitation for six years, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th December says:—

The sequel of the annulment of the Partition of Bengal. It will be the duty of the future historian to discuss how acute and far-sighted a statesman Lord Hardinge has proved himself to be by advising His Imperial Majesty to annul the partition. But does the matter end here? With the gradual imbibing of Western education and Western ideas, the Indians have learnt to aspire to self-government. Now the question is—Will the English people profit by their experiences in Ireland and help to brighten the future of India, or repeat the blunder which has made Ireland the seat of perpetual unrest? Self-government is the ideal of all Indians. They have come to be filled with an aspiration after it, and it will not be long before they agitate for it. Lord Morley's prophecy that there

can be no self-government in India, so far as he can see through the future, will prove as worthless as his declaration that the Partition of Bengal is a settled fact. Sir Robert Peel rightly said: "The wisest men are weak when they prophesy of the future under the instigation of fear instead of the inspiration of faith."

The King-Emperor has brought back peace to India and given her a proper place in the British Empire. India, the seat of ancient civilisation, claims superiority to the British colonies, and His Imperial Majesty has granted this claim by personally holding his Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The Imperial grant of 50 lakhs of rupees for education will help to make the Indians fit for self-government, and when the time is ripe, another emperor of India will, at the time of his coronation at Delhi, announce: "I grant the right of self-government to India." At that moment tears of gratitude flowing from the eyes of crores of Indians will be shed as blessings on the head of the King of England and Emperor of India. The relations between England and India, thus converted into terms of equality, will inaugurate a reign of peace on earth.

32. Referring to the extremely high pressure at which the signallers attached to the Delhi Durbar Telegraph Office had to work, and the ability with which they discharged their duties, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January says that the authorities ought to reward them sufficiently for their whole-hearted devotion to duty. Was not the Durbar Telegraph Office sufficiently equipped that the signallers had to work so hard? For a few days ordinary telegrams could not even be accepted. This does not speak well for the managing capacity of the higher telegraphic authorities.

33. What, after all, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January, are the forces sent on the Abor Expedition doing? They are passing through deserted villages. Before the British force the Abors are fleeing to the jungle, escaping in this manner the punishment which the expedition intends to bring on them. How long will this fruitless effort to punish the barbarians go on? How long will India have to bear the cost of this luckless expedition?

34. Referring to the projected partition of the Mymensingh District and the inconveniences which will be caused to the people of Tangail if the headquarters of the new district are established at Jamalpur (see Report on Native Papers, dated the 6th January 1912, paragraph 73), the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th January says:—

When the Partition of Bengal has been annulled, all ideas of making fresh territorial partitions in Bengal should be given up for the present. The new Governor of the province ought to be given a free hand in the matter. Mr. Bonham-Carter, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, ought to know that the days of Curzonian or Fullerman rule are over. It is perfectly unreasonable to needlessly annoy the inhabitants of a whole district.

35. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th January expresses great satisfaction at the rumoured promotion of Mr. P. N. Mukherjee to the Inspector-Generalship of Registration, and says that the Bengali nation has been honoured by his promotion.

36. Referring to the rumour of Lord Hardinge being recalled home for pressing diplomatic work, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th December says:—

We shall be extremely sorry to part with His Excellency so soon. He has already endeared himself to the Indians by his sympathy and generosity towards them. And we expect much from him if he runs the full term of his service here. If, however, he must leave India the Indians will be highly pleased to have a member of the Royal family as his successor.

37. Describing the present gloomy situation in Persia and Turkey, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 30th December concludes:—It is to these countries that the Muhammadans of India turn their face and say: "We

HITAVADI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

SAMAY,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

SAMAY,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

JASOHAR,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

are Mussalmans first and Indians afterwards," and have to go hand in hand with the Hindus.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SATYA SAMANTAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 2nd, 1912.

38. The *Times*, making so much fuss about the Gaskwar's shortcoming at the Delhi Durbar is, according to the *Satya Samantam Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 2nd January, based upon the journal's avowed hostility to Indians and caused by the fact of the Gaskwar being a very popular and enlightened ruler and his State being more liberal than London itself.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Jan. 2nd, 1912.

39. The public is not aware as yet, says the *Blarat Mitra* [Calcutta] in its daily issue of the 2nd January, as to the reasons why the Raja of Dattya was not permitted to attend the Delhi Durbar when every arrangement for camp, etc., had been made for him there and was removed from his State with orders to remain under the guardianship of a Captain. Seeing that his subjects have been deeply affected by the event Government orders do not appear to be proper. In support of its statement the paper quotes the prayer of a low-class girl who expresses her willingness to raise a sum of three lakhs for the ransom of the Prince. It is hoped that Government will take an early opportunity to publish its reasons for the proceedings.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HITAVARTA,
Dec. 20th, 1911.

40. Under the marginally noted headline the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th December 1911 accuses the *Statesman* of sedition so far as its fiery articles on the transfer of the capital to Delhi are concerned, and appeals to His Excellency Lord Hardinge to take action with the same courage and foresight which are so closely associated with his name, for it is opposed to the duties of the Government to punish Indian journalists for much lesser offences while overlooking an Anglo-Indian's much more unrestrained writings. Although dozens of cases of sedition have been tried by the learned Judges of the several High Courts during the last five years, a clear conception of the term *sedition* is as much a mystery to-day as ever; still, so far as the Indians have understood, use of such language in reference to Government as brings it into contempt in the eyes of the people is undoubtedly sedition. And there can be no doubt that considered in this light some of the passages of the *Statesman* come under the offence.

The paper quotes a few passages from the *Statesman* and invites special attention of the Government to the following taken from its issue of the 16th December:—"Throughout the whole business it is clear that the Government of India have dragged in the King because they wished to trick the people of India."

It may be argued, adds the paper, on behalf of the offending journal that as it always supports the Government measures its objectionable writing on an occasion of excitement deserves pardon. But this argument cannot withstand scrutiny. The Anglo-Indians' support of the Government has no meaning and no value, for it costs them nothing to support the measures which go against the interests of the Indians only and do not affect at all the European community, and it is very seldom that any such measure comes before the Government as may be disadvantageous to the Anglo-Indians. But whenever such an occasion comes their agitation assumes huge proportions, bearing no comparison with the impotent agitation of the Indians. So when the question comes to self-interest, the Anglo-Indians are much more bitter critics of the Government than any Indians; for example take the case of European agitation on the Ilbert Bill. It would therefore be unjust on the part of the Government to overlook their offence.

41. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th December is sorry that the respectable men who were sentenced to imprisonment for offences committed in connection with the anti-Partition agitation have not been released on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. Are these political prisoners and their relations to pass their days in sorrow during the universal rejoicing that has followed the annulment of the Partition of Bengal? Specially those who have been incarcerated for holding opinions different from those of officials should be released without hesitation.

42. We are very glad to learn, writes the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th January, that Government have decided to release Mr. Tilak. The *Parsi* of Bombay says

that he has already been brought to Ahmedabad jail and will be set free just after the departure of the King-Emperor from India. If this is true, we are constrained to remark that the officials have not yet been able to understand the Indian nature. Release of Mr. Tilak while His Majesty was here would have created an unique enthusiasm in the country, and we fail to understand why the officials are so afraid of him that they would release him after the King has left India. It is their mistake to think that he is dangerous.

43. The *Tek Samachar* [Barh Patna] for the month of December 1911 contains verses describing the Coronation Durbar celebrations, and concluding with a prayer for the long life of Their Majesties, and perpetuity of Their Majesties' rule in India.

44. Seeing that the *Abhyudaya* of Allahabad was conspicuous by absence of news of the Delhi Durbar, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 30th December says that it being one of the papers invited by Government to the Durbar, the people had a right to have reports of the functions celebrated there, for the object of the Government to invite a journal must be to ensure a correct and vivid description of the various functions to which the representatives would be eye witnesses, but the nominal editor of the *Abhyudaya* seems to have enjoyed the occasion at the expense of the Government without discharging his duty.

45. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th December reproduces in almost the same language the first half of the article of the *Nayak* dated the 20th December, reported in paragraph 94 of the Weekly Report on Native Papers dated the 6th January 1912.

46. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st January writes:—
"Seeing the Sovereign." The life-long aspirations of the people have been gratified, and they have been allowed to have their fill of looking at the Imperial persons. The police did not molest anybody and the European sergeants were most helpful and well behaved. A few native constables were indeed guilty of some misbehaviour, but it is to be hoped they will be punished by the authorities. For all this the authorities deserve the thanks of the Calcutta people.

The intensity of joy and reverence now so manifest among the people is due largely to the fact that Royalty is to Hindus akin to divinity. And the English people as belonging to the same race as the King are bound to get some part of this reverence for themselves. We say all this because we were captivated by the conduct of the European police among the crowds on the maidan. We, the people, bow repeatedly to him whose hallowed presence has thus endowed even animals of prey with the benevolent virtues. It is because His Majesty is among us here that we have been able to forget our sorrows even though for the time being. May you so ordain that in future, too, we may not be molested by angry subordinates of yours. May you teach the rulers to be popular and sweet spoken. We want of His Imperial Majesty peace and quiet and contentment and good treatment.

47. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st January remarks that oriental etiquette expected the King-Emperor, on the day of his entry into Calcutta, to halt for a moment before the Victoria Statue along the route of the procession to show reverence to his illustrious grandmother. But unfortunately such ideas do not readily occur to Western people.

JASOHAR,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA
Jan. 7th, 1912.

TEK SAMACHAR,
December 1911.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

JASOHAR,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

NAYAK,
Jan. 1st, 1912.

NAYAK,
Jan. 1st, 1912.

NAYAK.
Jan. 1st, 1912.

48. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st January thanks the authorities responsible for the entertainment of school children on the maidan on the day of the King's arrival for their good arrangements. Everything passed off without a hitch. The presents given to the boys on the occasion will be treasured by them. And when His Imperial Majesty next shows himself to the public, he might wear a *pugree* instead of a hat which largely screens his face from the gaze of his loving subjects.

MARWARI.
Jan. 2nd, 1912.

49. In most heartily and loyally welcoming Their Imperial Majesties the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 2nd January recalls the prehistoric memory of the benign reigns of Ram and Yudhishtir, and says that after a vast period of at least five thousand years India has again seen such a happy occasion concluding the article thus:—

"Your Majesty, we regard you like a deity. We are old-fashioned people, and our scriptures say that king is a manifestation of God Himself. You are a King to some and an Emperor to others, but to us you are everything. We are deeply devoted to you and whatever belongs to us is but yours."

PALLIVASI
Jan. 3rd, 1912.

50. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 3rd January says that all Bengal is most cordially and loyally welcoming Their Imperial Majesties to Calcutta. Ever loyal as they are, Bengalis have been filled with joy at the prospect of seeing the face of their Sovereign after a long, long time. Moreover, their joy has been made perfect by the annulment of the Partition of Bengal. But they are now poor, and the only thing that they possess worth presenting to His Imperial Majesty is their loyalty to his person.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Jan. 3rd, 1912.

51. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] in its daily issue of the 3rd January writes:—

Kindness of His Majesty the King-Emperor. However dishonoured and disgraced by a European official of a higher or a lower rank it makes no difference to the loyalty of an Indian. The King-Emperor also, to whom the people are so devoted, is very sympathetic towards them, as will appear from the following instances out of many others:—

The Municipal Chairman and Commissioners, who were uncomfortable in the sun, on account of their bare heads, were commanded to don their hats. This had the effect of increasing the attachment of the people towards His Majesty.

Another instance occurred in the Zoo, where an Indian who was at the Tiger house wanted to retire at the approach of His Majesty, but was told to remain at his place. What a contrast with the treatment accorded to Indians by some Englishmen who should take a lesson from His Majesty. Englishmen, as a people, are perfect gentlemen, but then one bad fish makes the whole pond foul.

NAYAK,
Jan. 4th, 1912.

52. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th January cannot find anything worth exhibiting before the King-Emperor in the fire-works and torchlight tattoo which came off on the maidan the other day. The crowd which assembled on the occasion was a record one, but because of the absence of officious constables everything passed off without a hitch.

NAYAK,
Jan. 4th, 1912.

53. It is rumoured, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th January, that Her Imperial Majesty has expressed her desire to receive the address of the *pardahnashin* ladies in Calcutta through a suitable person, obviating in this manner the necessity of those ladies coming to the Government House in palanquins. This shows that Her Imperial Majesty must have some person with a keen sense of humour with her.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 4th, 1912.

54. The King-Emperor, says the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 4th January, is said to have told the Bengali leaders that the object of his visit was to show that he had equal regard for both his European and Indian subjects, he having noticed distinction being made between them in his previous visit. Whether there is any truth in the above matters little, since His Majesty has given ample proof of his seeing them with an equal eye.

55. Referring to Their Imperial Majesties' visit to Calcutta and the enthusiastic ovation given to them by the Bengalis, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January says that the manner in which the King-Emperor has deported himself towards his Indian subjects is so charming and endearing that a new era will really be inaugurated in India if the Anglo-Indians take their cue from His Imperial Majesty in this respect. His Imperial Majesty has proved that his Indian subjects are not inferior in position to his other subjects; he has brought love and sympathy where there were envy and hatred; he has poured the water of peace on the fire of unrest. It, therefore, rends our heart to think that Their Imperial Majesties will soon leave this country. Victory, victory to Their Imperial Majesties! May God grant them health, prosperity and long life!

HITAVADI,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

56. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th January strongly condemns the Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi for worshipping pictures of Their Imperial Majesties. It is making an exhibition of loyalty which passes all limits of propriety and raises doubts of its genuineness. Then, again, it is un-Hindu to worship a picture of a living person, though one may worship something belonging to him.

NAYAK,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

57. We are not astonished to hear, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January, that most of the English Lords who were invited to attend the Delhi Durbar excused themselves from doing so, for how many people have the strong sense of duty which made Their Imperial Majesties brave all the dangers, troubles and inconvenience of a voyage from England to India? We think that English Lords are gradually losing their patriotism and sense of responsibility.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

58. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th January writes:—
It is said that there is a Musalman Association in Eastern Bengal the members of which it is said are the local Nawabs, Nazirs, Wazirs and Badshahs. It is said these men are somewhat despondent at the undoing of the Partition. We do not know what assurances they got from Lord Curzon and Sir B. Fuller, contrary to the policy of impartiality ever maintained by the British Government. Anyway, these men say that they regret that their hopes, as based on those assurances, have now been blasted. That is a pity of course. But these Musalmans should remember that impartiality and justice form the cardinal principles of the British Government. Anyway it is pleasing that they clearly recognise that the undoing of the Partition by the King-Emperor himself is an unalterable step. There is nothing surprising that selfish men moving within a groove who have no thought for the interests of the country as a whole, should express regrets like this. But such regrets are wholly imaginary. For Musalmans will suffer no loss by the new arrangements. And they are wise not to formally protest against these changes. It is difficult to realise the cause of this Musalman discontent at the undoing of the Partition. The last requisition of this meeting that Sylhet should be incorporated into the new Presidency is very good and should we, hope, be accepted by Government.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

59. While thankful for the boon already granted in the shape of the modification of the Partition, the *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th January prays for the abolition of the Press Act which is interfering with the free development of literature and learning in the country.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

60. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th January writes that it is admitted now on all hands that the Indians are loyal. The Royal visit has brought this home to the minds of all Anglo-Indians, and it has also bridged the gulf of ill-feeling hitherto subsisting between the Indians and the Anglo-Indians. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the rulers do not yet fully trust their English-educated subjects. If they did, they would announce the repeal of the recent repressive laws through the King-Emperor. The Partition, the root cause of the discontent, is now gone and good feeling is now restored, but

NAYAK,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

the humiliating laws made during the period of unrest still survive. This raises doubts in our mind. You, English people, gave us education, taught us to speak out our minds and to adopt European civilisation, and we therefore betook ourselves to political discussion. The seeds you planted have now germinated into a splendid tree. Why should you now try to lay the axe at the roots? Then, again, we are men and so are you, and you cannot make your Government a success if the people remain discontented. We know that you do not forget this, and do not neglect your duty of conciliating your subjects. Our wonder is, therefore, all the greater that these repressive laws, which keep the memory of our subject condition ever alive in us, should be allowed to exist. The recent good behaviour of the police to the crowds during the Royal visit has its lesson. It is the ruling race which has gained mostly by the praise which the people have showered on the police. This shows that forbearance and consideration go a long way towards winning popular obedience here. The abolition of the repressive laws should, therefore, only further strengthen their attachment to Government.

NAYAK,
Jan. 4th, 1912.

61. The proceedings of the recent Dacca meeting of Musalman leaders, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th January, encourages us to hope that henceforward Musalmans

"The Congress" will try to work with Hindus in the political field. Nothing can be more desirable than this, for it will make the struggle easier for both Hindus and Musalmans. We are, therefore, eager to see the Musalmans join the Congress. We are not opposed to the Congress on principle. We simply object to its being ruled by Surendranath and Bhupendranath and a number of their flunkies. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has been writing against this state of things in the Congress. But mere writing will not do. Men like Bipin Chandra Pal, Chittaranjan Das, Surendra Nath Haldar, Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Jnan Chandra Ray, Matilal Ghosh and Rai Jatindra Nath Chaudhuri should combine to form a powerful opposition in the Congress. It is the vernacular Bengali newspaper press and writers and speakers like Sures Chandra Samajpati, Syam Sundar Chakravarti, Sakham Ganes Deuskar and Panchkari Banerji, who have really popularised the cause of the Congress in Bengal. But the men who now rule the institution and have reduced it to the condition of a political theatre, treat them with scant respect. This is why this year the affairs of the Congress have received such scanty notice from papers like the *Hitavadi* and *Basumati*. We, however, hope that if the Musalmans join the Congress it will cease to be monopolised by a few Babus. It is easier to destroy a Congress than to build one. If Hindus and Musalmans unite under its roof, the Congress will be really powerful.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

62. It is rumoured, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January, that recently in the Calcutta race-ground His Excellency Lord Hardinge was not properly received by the Anglo-Indian community. If true, the incident is highly deplorable. However, there is no likelihood of Lord Hardinge's reputation suffering through the action of a few white gamblers. The Anglo-Indian community ought to remember this, if they want to avoid ridicule.

PHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

63. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 6th January contains, under prominent head-lines, a vivid description of the various functions in Calcutta during the Royal visit.

The Royal visit.

64. In an article replete with feeling, earnestness and devotion, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th January speaks of the momentous event of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to Calcutta as a memorable thing in the history

The Imperial visit to Calcutta and the people's homage.

of the city. It has roused the natural loyalty in the Bengali's heart to full enthusiasm in the city over the event. There is a flood of joy and activity. Even boys and girls have given proof of this by gathering in many thousands and waiting for hours together in the open under the sun to receive Their Imperial Majesties. Where the boys and girls are so full of loyalty, are adults wanting in that quality? Surely not, and in Calcutta all Bengalis are constantly offering their worship to Their Imperial Majesties in every possible way. When the King-Emperor came to India as Prince of Wales he realised that the Indian's heart is full of loyalty. To an Indian the

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

Sovereign is an incarnation of God the sight of whom gives one great religious merit. An Indian is, therefore, bound to be loyal to his Sovereign. Over and above this, King-Emperor George V is an ideal Sovereign. He knows his people's sorrows, their causes and their remedies. His representatives do not know them and so they carried out the partition of Bengal which he has been gracious enough to annul. Such a Sovereign the Indians, naturally loyal as they are, cannot but worship with the utmost devotion. In commanding the police at Arrah to demolish the barrier which had held back the crowd desirous of catching a glimpse of His Imperial Majesty, and in desiring the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality to put on their hats at the time of presenting their address to His Imperial Majesty at Prinsep's Ghat, His Imperial Majesty has proved how considerate, sympathetic and affectionate he is towards his Indian subjects. Wherever his subjects are afraid of any calamity, he gives his words of assurance. People became afraid of the future of Calcutta in consequence of the removal of the headquarters of the Government of India from the city, but His Imperial Majesty has assured them that no harm will be done to it; he has said:—

"The changes in the administration of India, resulting from the announcement made by me at the great Durbar at Delhi, will affect to a certain extent Calcutta. But your city must always remain the premier city of India. Its population, its importance as a commercial centre and great emporium of trade, its splendid historic traditions—all combine to invest Calcutta with a unique character, which should preserve to it a pre-eminent position. At the same time the status of the province, of which Calcutta is the capital, has been enhanced by the creation of a Presidency of Bengal, and I feel confident that under the wise administration of a Governor in Council, the new Presidency will enjoy increased prosperity with the blessings of tranquility and order."

It will be sheer impudence on any one's part to say anything in dispraise in the face of these words of assurance. Such a Sovereign we desire always to keep amongst us and it causes acute pain to think that he will leave us in a few days. But he holds in his hand the guiding string of the political activity of a vast empire, so he must leave us and we must bear the sorrow of parting with him. Worship, then O people of India, your Sovereign to your heart's content in the best fashion you can for the few days that he remains amongst you and cry, Victory to the King-Emperor.

65. The decorations in Calcutta in honour of the King-Emperor which were but the outward expression of the mind had been, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th January, more for self-satisfaction than for merely pleasing the King-Emperor, who has however been impressed with the loyalty which the people felt for His Majesty and has shown that he too loves them so dearly.

Thus as a result of this visit the people and their Sovereign have understood each other. The exchange of love of hearts is unique in the world, nothing being left to give or take. Can an outsider realise what is passing in the minds of either?

66. The only places in Calcutta, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th January, which were not illuminated on the 6th instant, were the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj building and the shoe-makers' shops at Thanthania. The Musalman quarters also of the city were not much decorated. The Musalmans may have been displeased at the annulment of the Partition of Bengal. But why was not the Brahmo Samaj building illuminated?

"Farewell."

67. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th January writes as follows:—

Go, go, O GREAT KING! PERFORM YOUR OWN DUTY. MAY PROSPERITY EVER ATTEND YOUR PATH AND NOTHING STAND AGAINST YOU.

This is our *Vijaya* day. Intense is the joy of *Vijaya* as is the sorrow of bidding farewell. For two hundred years we did not see the face of an Emperor. Aurangzeb had been our last Emperor. But the memory of that Emperor is not pleasing to the Hindus. For nearly a century after his death

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 8th, 1912.

NAYAK,
Jan. 8th, 1912.

NAYAK,
Jan 8th, 1912.

anarchy reigned supreme in India from which the English saved the country. Down to the time of the Sepoy Mutiny, English traders ruled India. In 1858, Queen Victoria took over charge of governing the country and since then we are subjects of a Sovereign. Had she not been a woman, and moreover widowed in 1860, Queen Victoria would have herself come to India. She first sent her second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, to the country in 1860 and next her eldest son, Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1875. Her son, the Duke of Connaught, spent some time in India as a General, and her eldest grandson the Duke of Clarence also came to India during her lifetime. On her demise Edward VII became Emperor of India, and sent our present sovereign, then Prince of Wales, to this country. Thus for sixty years India has been intimately associated with the reigning House of England. King-Emperor George V has made this relation closer and still more intimate.

Six years ago, when the King-Emperor came here as Prince of Wales, the Bengalis were in a fit of madness caused by the Partition of their mother-country, so that they did not accord him a fitting welcome and willingly re-frained from seeing him. Only Babu Mati Lal Ghosh saw him as a representative of the Bengali Hindus, and falling at his feet requested him to reunite severed Bengal. With a pained heart the Prince then failed to grant this request. For six years following we have suffered endless troubles, sacrificed one by one many of our children, endured the kicks of many dogs, and there is no knowing what we have not done or said or written in a frenzy. By the grace of God, this same Prince has come to us as King-Emperor, accompanied by his Royal Consort, and removed the sorrow of the Bengalis by reuniting Bengal. In the intensity of their joy, the Bengalis are eager to worship him and have offered their heart and soul at the Royal feet. What a world of difference between that day and this, between the feeling, language and sentiment of that day and those of this day! To-day, before Their Imperial Majesties' departure from Calcutta, we shall explain the cause of this difference.

We are seekers of sweet words and sweet treatment. And have you, O King-Emperor! given us anything more than sweet words and sweet treatment? As a constitutional monarch, you cannot give *jagirs*, remit revenues or scatter coins among your subjects like the Musalman emperors of old, so that you have failed to appear amongst us according to our old ideal of sovereignty. But still we have become your slaves, given you the place of a God and worshipped you as such. Why? Because from your sweet words and sweet treatment accorded to us for a few days we have understood that had you but the power you would have removed all our sorrows, that in spite of our being a fallen, conquered people you consider us not as cats and dogs but as men, and that you are proud of having us as your subjects. Unfortunately, the people who govern India in your name cannot and do not care to understand this. Many of them treat us very rudely, apply very hard words to us and kick our poor coolies out of their lives. If your sacred contact teaches them to speak sweetly and behave sweetly towards us, many of our sorrows will be removed. If your visit leads to their treating Indians as men, the causes of many of our complaints will be removed.

Although we are poor and weak, we have not lost our memory; oppressed though we are by white men's kicks we remember the day when our forefathers conquered the world and blessed the world with the light of their wisdom. To-day all the white man's honour, pride and glory are the effects of his having us as his subjects. To-day, through misfortune, the white man has tied us like monkeys and is making us dance according to his will. It cannot be beneficial to rulers for their subjects to be put in mind of such things constantly. During Lord Curzon's time we had really such memories constantly burning in our minds, and the Partition of Bengal made the flame tenfold. You, King of Kings, understood our hearts' pain and have, with a cool, affectionate hand, applied the healing balm to it. This is why the five crore of Bengalis, both male and female, have been blessing you with all their hearts, and from every house in Bengal a prayer is going up to Heaven for your long life.

One thing we shall tell you which we really feel. India is not a land suited for democracy. Indians understand the sovereignty of a sole monarch and can sacrifice their lives for him. The Sepoy Mutiny would never have taken

place had there been a Sovereign in the country. Had you the power to remove the grievance of the Bengalis at the time of your visit to them as Prince of Wales, bombs and revolvers would never have appeared in the land. Those who govern India in your name or in the name of Parliament are all servants working for pay. They do not take any personal interest in the welfare of the Indian Empire. All they care for is to keep themselves in service and return home with a good name. They do not care to mix with us or become sorry at our sorrows. Their conduct prevents the Indians from offering their whole-hearted loyalty to the English people. If you sit on the throne of Delhi, all the Feudatory Princes and Chiefs of India will be proud of serving you, or of shedding their life-blood for your sake. It was because Musalmans lived like Indians and followed Indian ideals that they ruled India for seven centuries continuously. Now, as you have made Delhi the Capital of India, send the Prince of Wales to occupy the throne there and you will see that the thirty crore inhabitants of this country will devote their all to your service, and your Throne will be permanently established in their hearts. This is no worthless insensate talk—it is the truth, pure and perfect. You will not be able to bind the vast Indian Empire permanently with the thread of commercialism. Unless you can bind the Indians with the golden chain of true loyalty, they will not remain bound to you as slaves for ever. This is why we say, when you have understood us, when you have touched the inmost spring of our heart, be a King according to our heart and thus enable us to serve you according to our heart.

Farewell to-day. You have understood us and we have understood you. This is why our voice is being choked and our eyes are being filled with tears to bid you farewell. Go, O God! and take rest in your own country and amongst your own people, and be happy at the sight of your children's faces. We shall not stand in the way of your enjoying this happiness. But, O King-Emperor, we too are your children and can reasonably claim to have a portion of the unbounded affection of your heart. With folded palms we pray to you, King of Kings and monarch of half the world as you are, not to let your thoughts for the world make you forget the poor Indian—to give us a place in a corner of your extensive heart. As regards your duties, you know best how to discharge them; we have nothing to say about it. Our only prayer to you is that you may not forget these poor subjects of yours. And you Mother, Queen of Queens, we people of Bengal bow to you again and again. You are a goddess, you are the mother of the people, your blessing is sure to do us good. O Mother, an Indian sage has said, "a son may be wicked towards his mother, but a mother never becomes wicked towards her son." You are sure to forgive all our shortcomings and give us a place in your affectionate consoling heart. To-day you are both leaving us. The treasure we retain is the happy memory of your visit. And we are happy that you leave behind you a large-minded ruler like Lord Hardinge. We want nothing else. May God grant you a safe and speedy journey home!

68. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th January appeals to the King-Emperor to settle the future of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta. Will it be removed to Delhi? Or is it to remain as now, with its cracked foundations?

NAYAK,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th January says that 1911 was the most auspicious year that the Indians ever had. For it was during this year that Their Imperial Majesties paid a visit to this country and had their Coronation in the Imperial City of Delhi. It was during this year that the heart's pang of the Bengali people was removed, that the accused persons in the Howrah Gang case were released, the Midnapore Damage Suit was decided in favour of the plaintiffs, the independence of the press was to a certain extent upheld, through the innocence of the accused persons in the *Karmiyagin* and other cases, the Khulna dacoity case was withdrawn, Bengal was saved from Sir Edward Baker's despotic rule, and the terror of the detective police came to an end. During last year, India was raised from a degraded position to a glorious one by the grace of Their Imperial Majesties.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 5th, 1912.

For many countries besides India, such as China, Turkey, Persia, Spain and Morocco, 1911 was a very bad year.

NAYAK,
Jan 6th 1912.

70. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th January finds in the project to construct a railway in Persia an explanation of the transfer of the capital to Delhi. The political situation on the North-Western Frontier will require increased attention from the Viceroy, and hence he should be as close to that frontier as possible. Further, the construction of the Coastal Persian Railway will actually make the British Empire in the East extend from Bhamo to Bunder Abbas, and Delhi will be a more central site for this area than Calcutta. As for Persia, either she will be partitioned between Russia and England or be reduced to a vassal State like Egypt.

The effect of all these changes will be to add to the political importance of Karachi to the impairment of that of Bombay and Calcutta.

NAYAK,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

71. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th January writes:—

We are glad at the transfer of the capital to Delhi for two reasons:—
Reflections suggested by the transfer of the capital to Delhi.

(1) It shows that the King-Emperor will govern India on the old Hindu lines, for Delhi was the old Indian capital and His Majesty has upheld the dignity of ancient India and pleased both Hindus and Musalmans by this act.

(2) It suggests that shop-keeping principles will henceforth cease to hold sway in the government of India. For Calcutta is a commercial city and the history of its foundation does not show Indian manhood at its best. Its whole atmosphere stinks with commerce. Seated in such a city, the King-Emperor or his Viceroy cannot extend Imperial sway, pure and unalloyed, all over India. The time is now past when India can be governed with the memory of Holwell kept alive, and with thoughts turned back to the ways of Vansittart and Verelest. The Lawrences, the Hardinges, the Wellesleys, the Clives, and the Lakes were the men who extended British rule in India. And the locality where they showed English might and manhood to advantage ought now fittingly to hold the capital in its midst. Therefore it is that we rejoice at the transfer of the capital to Delhi. There will be less now of the counting-house spirit, it is to be hoped, in the administration of India, and more of the hero and of the man of action. If this is regarded as sentimental talk, the experience of the last week has shown the practical value of sentiment. During the few weeks that His Imperial Majesty has been here nothing has apparently undergone any change. The same Civilians, policemen, the same constables and sergeants with their batons and thrusts, the same men and the same laws continue to exist. And yet an all-pervading spirit of good-feeling has been flowing between the rulers and the ruled during these days. The people no longer regard the English as aliens, and the English, no longer puffed up with arrogance as the ruling race, kick and cuff at us at every step. A new spirit has been generated by the Royal visit, which has effected this transformation. We pray that His Imperial Majesty may occasionally come and inspect Indian affairs like this from time to time. A two months' visit from him will do more work than a thousand Hardinges. Indians are always a sentimental people, with a hankering after living, visible manifestations of divinity, such as Royalty is in their estimation. They cannot be kept under subjection for long by force, or trickery, or cunning. Akbar knew this and so based his Moghul Empire on sentiment. No end of good will be done to both the rulers and the ruled if the King-Emperor repeats his visit in the future, say every five years. We further pray His Imperial Majesty to send over the Prince of Wales here, so that we may consecrate him Crown-Prince of India according to our Indian rites and ceremonies. The same reasons of sentiment which justified the move to Delhi demand that the heir to an empire so vast as that over which His Imperial Majesty rules should no longer take his title from such a petty Principality as Wales, but should have his name associated formally with India, which forms the most important part of that Empire.

And finally it will be to us a lasting source of regret that we could not do worship to the King Emperor according to custom. It was our wish that Their Majesties should be seated on a throne and lakhs of men and women would pass before them with offerings of worship and promise of loyalty and

service. We thank His Majesty again and again and close with prayers for his long life and prosperity.

72. The *Neyak* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes:—

"Our gains."

These—

(1) No longer will anybody be able to call us, Bengalis, seditionists or anarchists; even the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* have admitted as much.

(2) No longer will every *topcewalla* be able to pose as a member of the ruling race before us Indians—we know now that we are subjects of the King-Emperor and that it is in his name that Englishmen govern us with help from countless Indians.

(3) The Emperor bids us hope. We English-educated Indians hope for equal treatment with members of the ruling race. We thought this hope would never be fulfilled, but now that His Majesty bids us hope, we think this expectation may be fulfilled.

(4) From the way in which His Majesty spoke of prizing the Bengalis' loyalty, we know now that is not a thing to be slighted. So that henceforth the *Englishman* and other papers must talk in restrained language about this country and its people.

These are our gains. No longer will it be open to any and every scribe to have a fling at the Bengali's loyalty. This is no small gain. Other things too we have gained:—

(1) It will be impossible for Civilians any more to set race against race and so govern the country. It will no longer be possible for Civilians to weaken Hindus and Musalmans both by setting them against each other and provoking riots between them. The policy of sowing dissensions will not prevail to any great extent in the administration of Bengal.

(2) The non-official European community will henceforth have to act in co-operation with the Indians. It was in the days of Lord Ripon that the former first fell out with the latter. And subsequent Viceroys kept that quarrel alive. Such policy will not do in the future. We pray for European lead, so that we may progress under their guidance.

(3) Individual police officers must curb their propensity to put on "sides" henceforth: they must be polite and amiable. There can be no doubt that the police must henceforth be under some check, be prevented from indiscriminately arresting anybody and everybody on charges of sedition for the sake of titles and honours.

One thing in conclusion we regret. That is that through the timidity of certain officials we Bengalis were denied the opportunity of worshipping the King-Emperor in our own way and thereby affording the world an absolutely unique spectacle.

73. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 6th January congratulates

A poet's prophecy.

Babu Mahesh Chandra (a clerk in the Patna Ladies' Training School) for the fulfilment of the prophecy

hinted at in the following lines of his poem on Delhi published in the *Bihar Bandhu* of the 19th August 1911, about the very time when most probably the Despatch proposing the transfer of capital was being prepared in the Viceroy's Council:—

The older thou groweth, the younger
become thy luxurious desires.

With thy captivating side long glances thou
art now inviting the young George also.

Harm to thee will be nil, but benefits
in abundance;

For India's Sovereign is very affectionate
and Bliss incarnate.

Who knows—but if thou art made his Queen,
Long happiness will come to thy lot, Oh
grandmother of cities.

NATYU
Jan. 6th, 1912.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

MITHILA MIKIR.
Jan. 6th, 1912.

74. The leading article of the *Mithila Mikir* [Darbhanga] of the 6th January is teeming with praises for the British India's connection with the nation to be placed under whose benign protection is a Divine boon for India, since after the acquisition of the country the British are leaving no stone unturned to improve its fallen condition.

BIHAR BANDHU.
Jan. 6th, 1912.

75. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 6th January writes:—

A change in the Muhammadan public opinion. We hear that the views of the Muhammadans of India are undergoing a change. A meeting held at Calcutta on the 24th December last of the Muhammadans coming from Bombay, Lahore, Dacca, Madras, Patna and other important places adopted the following resolution:—"In the opinion of this assembly the time has now come when the Muhammadans should change the policy which guides their attitude towards the other communities; but considering the gravity of this problem it seems necessary to reconsider the matter in order to arrive at the decision as to what policy should be adopted."

In this meeting Dr. Suhrawardy laid great stress on the desirability of Muhammadans changing their policy and joining hands with the Hindus. This shows that the organisers of the meeting are far-sighted and have grasped the situation. They realise that the measure of Lord Curzon, who by showing favours encouraged them to range against the Hindus, has been reversed. The Bengal partition has been annulled. They have come to know that the Anglo-Indian journals and the officials may profess as much affection for them as they please, but what the Hindus wanted has, after all, taken place. They also see that European Powers are intent on swallowing Turkey and Persia, whose strength and protection they so much presumed upon, and that none of those who call themselves their friends do or let others do anything by way of practical help beyond showing lip-sympathy. They now understand that they are double losers; for on one hand Turkey and Persia are losing their worth and on the other they (the Indian Muhammadans) by offending the Hindus, do not know where to look for help in future. We admire this view of the Muhammadans and would advise them to give up their ambition of sacrificing cows and have this decision declared by their All-India League if they are really anxious to join hands with the Hindus. It is to be borne in mind that in the attitude of the Muhammadans, misled by favouritism, the particular feature which offends the Hindus most is their overzeal for cow-killing. To-day in the villages where cow-killing was quite unknown even carders and weavers (low-class Muhammadans) are as bold as lions in their desire to kill cows and determination to carry out their desire by having recourse to physical violence or law suits. In Barabazar, Calcutta, the Muhammadans sacrificed cows with violence and in utter disregard of the local vegetarian residents, Gours and Agrawals, and plundered the houses of Hindus when the latter protested. This news has reached the ears of the Hindus all over India. It may be that owing to the goodness of the Hindus the Muhammadans are at present successful in attaining their object; it may be that law courts decide in their favour; but the Muhammadan brethren should remember that the result of all this will be poisonous for them, for they are neighbours of the Hindus and nothing pains the latter so much as the killing of cows. The Hindus have heard from the Amir of Afghanistan that a Muhammadan's religion is not affected by not killing cows, and he can as well observe the festival in accordance with the religious scriptures by sacrificing other animals. The Hindus have so much affection for the Muhammadans that they worship their saints, spirits and even tombs though Muhammadans do not worship the Hindu deities, and assist at the celebration of Muhammadan festivals. In this country, the proportion of the Hindu population to the Muhammadan is 4 to 1, and the Muhammadan brethren can well conceive what they are doing by offending the Hindus. Mr. Amir Ali should now utilise his resources in bringing about better relations between the Hindus and Muhammadans, instead of holding out to the British Lion threats of abatement of Muhammadan loyalty.

76. In a retrospect of the year just closed, in which the quite unexpected visit of Their Majesties to India, the undoing of the Partition, a settled fact of six years, the revolution in China, Italy's purposely picking up a quarrel with Turkey, and Russia's making its mouth wide open ready to devour Persia, have been referred to, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 6th January says that the year was on the whole favourable to Indians in general, although not so lucky for Muhammadans.

The foresight displayed by Lord Hardinge in dealing with the political situation gives hope that the next four years are likely to pass in peace. It is due to his Lordship's statemanship that Their Majesties are receiving such splendid welcome.

The resignation of Sir Edward Baker illustrates the fact that his Lordship never considers a man immune because of his being an official.

BRABAT MITRA,
Jan. 6th, 1912.

URIYA PAPERS.

77. Referring to the declaration that a new Lieutenant-Governorship will be formed with Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa under it, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 23rd December suggests that Fuljhar, Chandrapur and Padmapur, which had been separated from the Sambalpur district at the time of the last Partition, may be included in the same district at this golden opportunity of territorial redistribution, and advises the people of those places to try for this purpose.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Dec. 23rd, 1911.

78. Referring to the proceedings of a public meeting held in the town library hall at Cuttack on the 17th December for the purpose of giving thanks to His Imperial Majesty for having commanded his officers to form a new province consisting of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd December disapprovingly observes that there is no reason to divine that the administrative change will in any way be beneficial to the people of Orissa, for competition of the Uriyas with the Biharis will not be small, and the capital of the new province at Patna will be far more distant than Calcutta, the present provincial capital. If the Government appointments to Uriyas be apportioned in consideration of the total area of Orissa to that of the whole province, the Uriyas will not have a greater share than at present. The editor thinks that the people are mistaken in expressing their consent by giving thanks in such a hasty manner, for they are thus debarred from putting forth, in future, before Government their grievances in these respects. The article concludes with the rather sarcastic remark that Orissa, after finishing her *Gangasnan* (bath in the Ganges), is going to perform her *sraddha* (obsequious rites) at Ganga and that it will be a happy thing if she gets *mukti* (salvation) there.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Dec. 23rd, 1911.

79. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 20th December offers its heartfelt thanks to Their Imperial Majesties, to the Right Honourable the Marquess of Crewe and to His Excellency Lord Hardinge and his colleagues in Council for the splendid boons conferred on the peoples of India and wishes them long life, health and happiness for all time to come. The editor congratulates the people of Bengal on the union of the two Bengals under a Governor-in-Council, and those of Bihar on their getting a separate Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council with Patna as capital. On behalf of the Bengalis domiciled in the proposed new province, the editor begs "of all the responsible authorities to so adjust the boundaries of Bengal proper as to include the maximum number of Bengalis and those Bengali-speaking people who are to all intents and purposes Bengalis in habits, manners and customs" and he "would very much like Orissa to remain under the Governor of Bengal."

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Dec. 20th, 1911.

80. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd December publishes short accounts of how the declaration of the Coronation of Their Majesties was celebrated at Dhenkanal, Nayagarh, Sukinda, Kanika, Sidheswarpur, Asureswar, Baharajhela, Kusapur, Fram, Kalahandi, Kumura Joypur, Dalijora, Jagatsingpur, Kakatpur, Brahmagiri, Satpara, Rahama, Gopalpur in purgana Alati, Govindapur in Puri district, Dehurda, Krishnanandpur, Tangi in Puri

UTKALDIPIKA,
Dec. 23rd, 1911.

The Durbar Day celebrations in Orissa.

district, Arilo, Baliana, Patamundi, Kanakpur, Nilgiri, Jamalpur, Singmapur and other places in Orissa.

Two correspondents of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* give detailed accounts of the Coronation celebrations at Nilgiri and Dehurda.

GURJATBASINI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

81. Referring to the administrative changes that are now in progress, the *Gurjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th December suggests that at this opportune time Ganjam, which is an Uriya-speaking district, may be included in the Orissa Division, and advises the nobility and gentry of Ganjam to move Government on the subject.

Inclusion of Ganjam in Orissa, advocated.

GURJATBASINI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

82. Referring to the declaration that Patna will be the capital of the new province of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, the *Gurjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 30th December observes that the location of the seat of the new provincial Government at Patna will be specially inconvenient to the people of Orissa, and therefore suggests that either Ranchi or some other central place be made the capital of the new province. The editor advises the people of Orissa to move Government on this subject.

Unsuitability of Patna as the capital on the new province.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

83. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 30th December is very much satisfied with the proceedings of the prize-giving meeting of the Ravenshaw Collegiate school that was held under the presidency of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division on the 21st December last, and observes that, although the present headmaster is new and this was the first prize-distribution in his time, the arrangements which he had made for the occasion were excellent, and therefore he deserves thanks. But the editor takes exception to that part of the annual report in which the Bengali students domiciled in Orissa, were mentioned separately from the Uriya students. The editor requests the headmaster and the authorities to include the Bengali students domiciled in Orissa among Uriya students in future. Alluding to the fact mentioned in the report that only 253 books were taken by the school students from the school library for perusal during the year under report, the editor observes that this number seems to be less than what it should have been.

A prize-giving ceremony at Cuttack.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

84. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 30th December publishes short accounts of how the declaration of the Coronation was observed in Narsingpur, Naganpur, Bhabanpur Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar and other places in Orissa.

Celebration of the Durbar Day in Orissa.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 13th January 1912.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 13th January 1912.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department	13	(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
		Nil.	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
The Turkish Relief Fund ...	15	Nil.	
Persian affairs ...	ib.	(h)—General—	
Ditto ...	ib.	Administrative changes ...	20
Ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
Ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
Ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
Ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	21
Ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Ditto ditto ...	ib.
(a)—Police—		Sanitary improvements ...	ib.
The Indian Police ...	16	The Royal Proclamation ...	ib.
Ditto ...	ib.	The Press and Public Meetings Act ...	ib.
Ditto ...	ib.	Establishment of a High Court in the province of Behar.	22
Ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.
Ditto ...	ib.	Political prisoners ...	ib.
Ditto ...	17	The Indian National Congress ...	ib.
Ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.
Ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	23
Punitive police force ...	18	Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.
Ditto ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.
Ditto ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.
Modification of police methods ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Ditto ditto ditto ...	24
Mr. Mackarness, a County Court Judge ...	19	III.—LEGISLATION.	
(c)—Jails—		Agricultural Department ...	24
Nil.		Repressive measures ...	ib.
(d)—Education—		The abolition of excise duties ...	ib.
All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference ...	19	British rule in India ...	ib.
Babu Tarapada Mukherji, Principal of the Ananda Mohan College.	ib.	Proposed abolition of the Savings Bank ledgers ...	25
Babu Gopendra Nath Banerji, Head Master, Big-hati School.	ib.	Self-government and the Presidential speech ...	ib.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Abolition of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.	ib.
Nil.		Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.
		Ditto ditto ditto ...	26
		Ditto ditto ditto ...	ib.

Page.

III.—LEGISLATION—contd.

Modification of the partition of Bengal	...	27
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi.	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	28.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

Page.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's speech	...	30
Ditto ditto ditto	...	30.
Allegations against His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.	...	31
Ditto ditto ditto	...	31.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	31.
The Royal visit	...	31.
Ditto	...	31.
Ditto	...	32
Ditto	...	32.
Ditto	...	32.
Coronation boons	...	32
Ditto	...	32.
Ditto	...	32.
Ditto	...	32.
Ditto	...	34
Kindness of His Imperial Majesty to his Indian subjects.	...	34.
Slave trade in Nepal	...	34.
Passengers per S. S. Canara	...	34.
Progress Report for the year 1911	...	34.
Meeting held by Maulvi Leakat Husain at Beadon Square.	...	35
Temperance Federation	...	35.
The future policy of Indian Moslems	...	35.
Honours list	...	35.
Appeal in favour of Mr. Chidambaram Pillay	...	36
His Majesty the King Emperor's speech	...	36.

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Siha Sankar Sahai, samindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	600
12	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhamma-dans.	800
13	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	600
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 39 years.	2,000

LIST OF NATIVE OWNED HOMES IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, WITH
BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

No.	Name of Indian	Where located	Acres	Remarks
1	Antonio Lopez	Chino	100	
2	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
3	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
4	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
5	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
6	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
7	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
8	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
9	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
10	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
11	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
12	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
13	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
14	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
15	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
16	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
17	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
18	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
19	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
20	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
21	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
22	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
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37	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
38	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
39	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
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41	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
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43	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
44	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
45	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
46	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
47	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
48	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
49	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	
50	Manuel Lopez	Chino	100	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

27. In commenting on the raising of funds for the relief of the Turkish wounded and for the families of the dead, the *Mussalman* takes the opportunity of asking its co-religionists to try their best for the collection of money for the purpose. Now that there is very little news about the war, their sympathy and fellow-feeling for the wounded Turks and Arabs and the families of the dead should not become lukewarm. The journal hopes contributions would be forthcoming from all directions, from the rich and the poor, the high and the low.

MUSSELMAN,
22nd Dec. 1911.

28. The *Mussalman* says that the time has now come for Persia to present a bold front. Russia is gaining ground inch by inch, and if desperate efforts are not made at this juncture, without caring for the future, Persia is then doomed. It may be that in either case her ruin is inevitable, but if she dies she must die a heroic death. The moral support of the entire Moslem world is with Persia and her people, and this may be her only consolation at the last moment of her existence.

MUSSELMAN,
22nd Dec. 1911.

29. In discussing Persian affairs, the *Bengalee* says that it is the clear duty of Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues to insist upon Russia fulfilling her promise in the matter of the withdrawal of her troops. They can easily make a remonstrance against the tendency which is already visible of Russia continuing to keep her troops in Persia just because they are there.

BENGALIAN,
29th Dec. 1911.

30. In discussing Persian affairs, the *Mussalman* says that the fate of Persia is sealed! The Russian ultimatum has at last been accepted by the Persian Government, and thus the independence of the country is virtually gone. And the journal is pained to think that all this has happened with apparently the connivance of the British Foreign Office. The Mussalmans believe,—and the journal thinks they do so rightly,—that Persia could have been saved from Russian aggression if Sir Edward Grey had not in an evil moment committed himself to a policy from which he could not consistently withdraw afterwards.

MUSSELMAN,
29th Dec. 1911.

The feelings of the Indian Mussalmans about the situation in Persia is very keen. It was quite known to the British Government that they desired British intervention in the matter, but the journal is grieved to note that Muhammadan feeling has not at all been respected. The Muhammadans have no doubt felt very strongly, but they have not been sufficiently vociferous and hence this slight. Should not, under the circumstances, the Indian Mussalmans start a vigorous agitation in the matter, and thus prevail upon the ruling nation to respect their feelings and sentiments?

31. In discussing Persian affairs, the *Bengalee* states that all well-wishers of the British Empire, all who love England, her great name and high traditions, will deplore that the British Foreign Office should be a party to proceedings which mean nothing less than the practical destruction of the independence of a country which was honestly trying to modernise herself, and to put her house in order.

BENGALIAN,
30th Dec. 1911.

32. In commenting on the attack made by the Persian road guards on an Indian cavalry escort for Mr. Smart, British Consul at Shiraz, the *Indian Empire* says that the situation of Persia is thus significantly serious, with Russia committing havoc in the north and complications with England looming large in the south. How she will fare is known to God alone.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
2nd Jan. 1912.

33. The *Bengalee*, in discussing Persian affairs, says that Russia is on the eve of the perpetration of one of those acts of immoral aggression, which, if there were in existence an international tribunal sufficiently strong to assert itself, would be punished with the same severity as robbery, when perpetrated by individuals, is punished. The recent happenings in Persia leave no doubt in one's mind that Russia is following a policy of annexation in Persia. The question is, what should be

BENGALIAN,
5th Jan. 1912.

England's policy now? Even now a heavy responsibility rests upon the shoulders of England. Whether her representations will prove effective or not, the journal does not know and nobody knows. But it is doubtless her duty to do all she can, by any means short of war, to prevent the partition of Persia, which, as a contemporary very rightly says, would be as immoral an act as the partition of Poland.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

a)—Police.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
30th Dec. 1911.

34. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* regrets to hear that there were many cases of unnecessary maltreatment by the police on the occasion of the dress rehearsal of the Pageant and processions held on the 26th December 1911. Of course, it has also heard that in the case of children the police did much to help the little ones at crossings and junctions, as also elsewhere. But so far as the sightseers were concerned, the treatment of both the mounted and the foot police was not all that could be desired. The whip and the baton are said to have been rather freely used; and this quite needlessly. The journal sincerely hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. Halliday will kindly enquire into the truth or falsity of these public complaints, because on an auspicious occasion like the Royal visit the people should by no means be treated as dumb cattle. Peace and order must no doubt be kept; but that cannot be an excuse for roughly handling innocent crowds like the people are accustomed to in Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH,
30th Dec. 1911.

35. The *Telegraph* states about three lakhs of people, old and young, crowded the Maidan on Tuesday, when it had been announced with great flourish of trumpets that there would be a dress rehearsal of the Pageant and processions. The writer was not personally present; but judging from the remarks made by those who were present, the police did not treat the crowds quite kindly. The whip and the lash are said to have been freely used on innocent people. The children who were taken to witness the scene were, again, not treated as kindly as they should have been. Some strayed and were naturally put to great difficulties.

TELEGRAPH,
30th Dec. 1911.

36. The *Telegraph* states that the *Punjabee* of Lahore has preferred a serious complaint against the police arrangements at Delhi during the Durbar. The journal candidly confesses that it was not prepared to listen to such a tale as its contemporary has given publicity to. According to the *Punjabee* the police did their best to keep off the people from the presence of their beloved Sovereigns. This is all the more regrettable as Their Imperial Majesties themselves do not seem to like the idea of exclusiveness. Not only is it alleged that many innocent persons were needlessly insulted and roughly handled, but an instance is given which shows how nothing but distrust and suspicion is entertained of the people.

BENGALUR,
30th Dec. 1911.

37. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"Yesterday a crowd gathered on the Maidan to view the rehearsal of the Oriental Pageant. The crowd, of course, chiefly consisted of Indians, and a policeman, to whom was entrusted the work of maintenance of peace, was using his authority in a high-handed manner. At this instant the Hon'ble Maharaja Adhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan came, and seeing the merciless behaviour of the constable, gave him a sharp reprimand. After a few minutes entered from the other side of the pandal a European gentleman, who happened to be no less a personage than a non-official member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He came with a whip in his hand and began to treat the crowd to its alashes, uttering, the while, abusive vernacular language. It is the self-same gentleman who very recently condescended to take two Indians to task in the columns of the *Englishman* and *Statesman* for their unseemly behaviour."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
2nd Jan. 1912.

38. The editor of the *Indian Empire* says that there are rumours afloat about the police freely using their whips and lashes on innocent and unoffending spectators assembled to see the dress rehearsal of the Pageant on the 26th ultimo.

39. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* says that the difference in treatment of men in Indian dress and those dressed in European style was a marked feature of the conduct of the police. It seemed the policemen's sticks and violent hands had an instinctive aversion to European clothes. These untouchables got off. But he is told a few Indian higher caste people in *swadeshi* clothes had to satisfy the thirst of the dry sticks with a few drops of blood. When will the Calcutta police learn the sacredness of the human person, never mind how it may be clothed?

BENGALUR,
6th Jan. 1912.

40. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* says that he personally observed in several places during these few days that some of the sergeants and Indian constables unnecessarily used the stick, even when the crowds were moving in response to their direction, if not at their very approach. No doubt such vast crowds are very difficult to manage. All the same the police must take notice of the present memorable occasion, which is unique in India. It is to be greatly regretted that at a time when all Calcutta is surging with one uniform sentiment of loyalty to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, when Their Imperial Majesties are freely and graciously moving among myriads of their subjects, and when His Majesty is solicitous about instilling bigger and bigger doses of sympathy into the administration of the country, this splendid lesson should fall flat upon some of the policemen at least.

BENGALUR,
6th Jan. 1912.

41. The *Reis and Rayjet* says that the conduct of the police brings in the question of discipline. It is on the card that a high level of discipline is yet to be reached by the police of both the cities and the mofassal. Things would have been brighter if the police were better disciplined. It is well known that roads held by the police are not allowed to be crossed by Indian gentlemen who are rigidly kept out thereof. But men dressed in the European style are not considered amenable to the rules. They pass to and fro, and wherever they like, without the least obstruction from the police. It cannot be that the police have orders not to interfere when pants and coats are in question, but presumably they do not dare protest against, far less prevent, the trespass. This shows a lamentable lack of discipline which should not be condoned for the sake of "prestige."

REIS AND RAYJET,
6th Jan. 1912.

42. The *Reis and Rayjet* says that considering the enormous amount of traffic which the police have had to deal with this week in Calcutta, credit is unquestionably due to them for the success of their management. Insolence on their part has this time been less in evidence. But that there is yet considerable room for improvement in that way is beyond doubt. Some individual constables and sergeants have been found to ill-treat the people for no particular reason. It seemed as if they liked it and thought it an innocent play and took pleasure in it. Where a knot of people could be simply motioned off, they were either whipped or rudely thrust aside. The people took it easily—Indian crowds do the same always—and the sentinels the more enjoyed the fun. But what was fun or frolic to them was far otherwise to those who were being so wantonly insulted. Then the *parawallahs*, a notoriously ignorant set of people, can never rightly understand an order or instruction. It is a case of "give 'em an inch, they'll take an ell" with them.

REIS AND RAYJET,
6th Jan. 1912.

43. The *Bengalee* says its readers are aware that in August last the entire subdivision of Madaripur was declared a dangerous and disturbed area under the Police Act, as a preliminary measure to the quartering of a punitive police force in the subdivision. After a long lapse of 5 months the Eastern Bengal authorities have chosen the present moment—a moment of universal rejoicing in Bengal—for locating the punitive police in about 15 villages of the subdivision. Perfect peace now reigns over the whole subdivision. The innocent and law-abiding villagers have already suffered terribly from the depredations of the dacoits. There is absolutely not an iota of evidence to show any complicity or sympathy on the part of the villagers with the dacoits. On the other hand, there is conclusive evidence that the villagers, disarmed and helpless as they were, attempted

BENGALUR,
2nd Jan. 1912.

in their own way to resist the lawless marauders. The journal appeals to the Eastern Bengal authorities to withdraw the punitive force from the several villages as early as possible, especially in view of the Royal visit. The country is rejoicing at the advent of Their Majesties in the capital of Bengal, and it would be a hundred pities if the poor and innocent villagers in the Madaripur subdivision were called upon at such a time to bear the cost of the maintenance of a punitive force located in their midst.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Jan. 1912.

44. In contemplating the posting of a punitive police force in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district, the

Punitive police force.

Amrita Basar Patrika states that there has been nothing, so far as the public are aware, in the conduct of the people of Madaripur to justify their being saddled with a punitive police and its huge cost. True, there have been dacoities; but dacoities are being reported in every direction, and it is the business of the police to detect and put a stop to them. Their failure and incapacity should by no means be visited on the very people who suffer therefrom. It has been reported, again, that in several of the dacoities in Madaripur the villagers sought to offer what resistance they could to the marauders. It is preposterous, therefore, to presume that they could be in league or sympathy with the dacoits so as to be punished over again by the imposition of a punitive police.

TELEGRAPH,
6th Jan. 1912.

45. The *Telegraph* wonders why Government has posted punitive police forces at different centres in the subdivision of

Ibid.

Madaripur. There have been dacoities, but how does this fact affect the action taken? So far as the journal understands the aims and intentions of the Legislature, a punitive force can be quartered in any locality when the conduct of the population renders it necessary by many crimes and complicity of the people in them, as by screening the offenders, throwing obstacles in the way of detection, rowdy characters, etc. From the fact that the Eastern Bengal Government has posted punitive police at 14 villages in one subdivision at one and the same time, one may fairly hold that the complicity of the majority of the inhabitants in the dacoities has been proved beyond question. If such be the case, the journal would certainly have nothing to say. But judging from the fact that the Government has chosen the present moment when His Gracious Majesty, his responsible Minister and his Governor General are all making signal efforts at allaying unrest, to create further unrest and discontent by the quartering of punitive forces, one may very well expect that the Local Government would make public the evidence on which it has based its action. No explanation, however, is yet forthcoming. On the other hand, it is on record that the villagers, in some at least of the dacoities, mustered and offered whatever opposition they could to the marauders. This, the journal believes, is by no means an indication of the rowdiness or complicity of the people in the crimes. Now, if such be the attitude of the Government even when Their Imperial Majesties are staying in the country, one may fairly conjecture what might happen in their absence.

TELEGRAPH,
6th Jan. 1912.

46. The *Telegraph* says that an experiment is being tried in the Punjab which is likely to result in considerable modification of police methods.

At present power is mostly centralised in the District Superintendent of Police, with the result that no personal and immediate control and supervision is possible by him on the work of investigation, detection or prevention. The new experiment in the Punjab aims at decentralization. Each district is proposed to be divided into three or more circles under a Deputy or Assistant Superintendent, to whom are to be relegated most of the powers now enjoyed by the District Superintendent. These circle officers are to be as much responsible for their respective jurisdictions as is the district officer. It is yet too early in the day to predict how the experiment is to turn out—whether it would lead to good or bad results. But the journal may say this much, that personal and immediate supervision by responsible officers in the matter of investigation and inspection work is bound to produce happy results. It is needless to add that, in view of the importance of the subject, the experiment in the Punjab would be most carefully watched by the public, not only in that province, but all over the country.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

47. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Mackarness as a County Court Judge, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that only a year and a half back he was gibbeted to infamy by the Government of Lord Minto, inasmuch as his pamphlet on police methods in India was proscribed in this country, as if anything written by a British politician of such sterling qualities could possibly wean the educated Indian people from their loyalty to the British Throne! Mr. Mackarness was further charged by no less an authority than the Under-Secretary of State for India in open Parliament with the sorry offence of making false statements, distorting facts, and what not. Since then Mr. Mackarness has not changed a whit; he is to day what he was a year and a half ago—the same politician “of clear vision, tenacious grip, and passionate desire to secure justice for the oppressed.” Is not there a grim humour in the spectacle of such an officially maligned man being elevated to the Bench?

(d)—Education.

48. The *Musallam* states that it has on many occasions drawn the attention of its community to the need of technical, scientific and industrial education, but unfortunately the community has not yet taken up the question in right earnest. If its co-religionists do not yet realise the need, they will be held responsible by posterity for this culpable neglect. The journal hopes the trumpet voice of the Aga Khan will reach them and bring them to their senses.

49. The *Indian Empire* states that its readers are already aware of the bolt from the blue that was hurled at Babu Tarapada Mukherji, Principal of the Ananda Mohan College. The Government has appointed a departmental officer to the Principalship without even as much as consulting the College Council, and issued a peremptory order on the latter to remove a gentleman whom it had, in a manner, recommended only ten months or so previously, from the office. This, the journal takes it, is a violation of the constitution of the Council; and that body might well have refused to submit to this arbitrary proceeding. Secondly, when issuing the *ultass*, it was incumbent on the Director of Public Instruction not only to state the reasons for his action, but to require the Council to obtain from the offending Principal an explanation of his conduct if the same were in any way questioned. As it is, the action of the Government and of the College Council is such as the journal can neither approve nor compliment.

50. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* invites the attention of the authorities to the letter from Babu Gopendra Nath Banerji, Head Master, Bighati School, which states that he was served with a notice by the Manager bidding him sever his connection with the school owing to complaints being made against him by the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, to the effect that he is an extremist and partakes in movements of a seditious nature. The true cause of the charge against him is perhaps due to one of his elder brothers being convicted in the Alipore bomb case, and this is one of the reasons of his being discharged from the police, where he served as a Sub-Inspector for some time.

The journal says that comments on a case like the above are superfluous. If the facts as stated by its correspondent be correct, the situation must be said to be extremely deplorable; and the attention of responsible rulers should be invited to the case, as also to the policy adopted in such cases.

51. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the complaint of Babu Gopendra Nath Banerji, Head Master, Bighati M. E. School, is that he is being run down apparently for no other reason than that he is a brother of a convict in the Alipore bomb case. As any one will admit, this fact has a significance

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Jan. 1912.

MUSALLAM,
2nd Dec. 1911.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
20th Dec. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
6th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
6th Jan. 1912.

which should not be lost on the authorities at any time, much less at a psychological moment like this, when Their Imperial Majesties are amongst us and there is universal rejoicing in the land as much on account of their presence as of the hopes and assurances of a brighter future held out by His August Majesty. Every one knows the wolf and lamb story in *Aesop's Fables*. One wonders if Babu Gopendra Nath Banerji's case is not founded on the same. But whether that is so or not, no such impression should on any account be created in the public mind. The letter of one Norendra Nath Chatterji discloses another sort of public complaint now prevailing in the country. Norendra Nath had the misfortune of being implicated in the Howrah gang case, but he was all the same acquitted by the High Court; and no sort of stigma could, therefore, rest on him. Why then should he be dogged by detectives?

(h)—General.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
26th Dec. 1911.

52. Commenting on the rumours about the change in the Viceroyalty, the *Indian Empire* states that if Lord Hardinge is now to be removed from the Viceroyalty, it would

Administrative changes.

scarcely be to the advantage of millions of Indian people. The Empire has not seen a ruler of his firmness and wide sympathies; and if the reign of law and order has been re-established, and discontent and disaffection have given place to loyalty and devotion, it must universally be admitted to have been due to His Excellency. The Despatch on the territorial readjustment of Bengal and the transfer of the capital bears more than ample testimony to his statesmanship and power to grasp the exact situation, though a comparative stranger to Indian ways, Indian thoughts, and Indian sentiments. Lord Hardinge has more than fulfilled the large expectations formed of him at the time of his nomination as Lord Minto's successor.

BEHAR HERALD,
30th Dec. 1911.

53. The *Behar Herald* says that Lord Curzon's administration will go to posterity as one of imperialistic demonstrations and violent measures; but the chief redeem-

Ibid.

ing feature of his administration that is sure to partially cover his faults was the creation of the Department of Archaeology for the preservation of the ancient monuments of India. Every Indian is thankfully gratified to find the efforts that have been and are still being made to restore the relics of the past greatness of India wherever they are found to exist.

TELEGRAPH,
30th Dec. 1911.

54. Commenting on the rumours as to the choice of the first Governor of Bengal, the *Telegraph* states that the one man, whose appointment would be unexceptional from

Ibid.

the Indian point of view, is Sir Lawrence Jenkins. If His Lordship has done almost as much as His Excellency the Viceroy himself to allay unrest and re-establish public confidence in British justice, as the Chief Justice of Bengal, he is bound to do remarkably well as the first Governor of Bengal. If the appointment of any one is to please the Bengalis it is Sir Lawrence's.

BENGALEE,
31st Dec. 1911.

55. The *Bengalee* says that the burning question of the hour for Bengal and Bengal is that of the redistribution of territorial boundaries. It is engaging the attention

Ibid.

of the people in the particular areas concerned and of the general public at large. The question of boundaries is always a difficult and delicate one, and has to be approached with caution and tact. The keynote of the solution has already been sounded. The proposition has been laid down in the Government despatch, at any rate by an implication which cannot be mistaken, that the Bengali-speaking population are to be under one and the same administration.

BENGALEE,
31st Dec. 1911.

56. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* wishes to know what place is to be selected to be the capital of Behar. He suggests

Ibid.

Ranchi, because this place is geographically situated in a central position, is free from plague and other contagious diseases, and is frequently visited by European and Indian gentlemen in large numbers. The Police Training College is to be removed to Bhagalpur shortly and the building, if properly equipped, may be converted into a residence for the new Lieutenant-Governor. There are other good places fit for the residence of members of

the Council, for example, the palatial building of Raja K. L. Goswami. For the summer residence of the new Government, Puri, Paresnath, or Gaya could be selected. The writer appeals to the authorities to consider his suggestion and make Ranchi the temporary capital, with Sir Stuart Bayley or Sir F. W. Duke as Lieutenant-Governor.

57. Commenting on the separation of Orissa from Bengal, the *Star of Utkal* says that for five hundred years Uriyas have associated with the Bengalis, but never with the Beharis. In almost everything their affinity with the Bengalis is much greater than with the Beharis. The Uriya nation is quite distinct from the Bengali, Behari, Telegu, Tamil, and Mahratta nations. The only thing that may be said against them, namely, that they have not made themselves heard, bespeaks their innate goodness. The whole nation unanimously prays that they may be placed under one administration. The journal commends their prayer to the kind consideration of His Majesty.

58. Commenting on the subject of territorial redistribution, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that Bengal would certainly suffer if it is made to undergo the loss of Bhagalpur. Two letters from Bhagalpur which have been published in this connection have approached the question from all possible standpoints, and displayed such a close knowledge of local conditions and administrative needs, that it has no hesitation in concluding that the authorities will not fail to profit by the guidance and co-operation so loyally and patriotically offered in the same.

59. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* publishes an article from the forecast of Babu Tarini, Prasad Jyotishi among whose predictions are the following:—

To wash clean the historic crematoria in the fields of Hastinapur and Kurukshetra, much water, many propitiatory ceremonies and auspicious articles and a large amount of money will be required. The people of the North-Western Provinces will be happy for the time being, but they will afterwards feel the want of Royal favour, like that of Yudhishtir and political counsels like those of Krishna.

In consequence of the transplantation of the Capital tree of many years' growth and many ramifications, its branches, Bengal, Behar, and Orissa will wither and become dead-like. It will be a very, very long time before it can be expected to bear flowers and fruits again, on the black earth of the Jumna banks. The atmosphere of the new place will, to some extent, prove unfavourable to the health of the representative of our benign Sovereign.

The severance of the fraternal tie which binds together Bengal, Behar and Orissa, will act unfavourably as regards the employment and the health of the subject people. The creation of separate High Courts, if accomplished, will cause serious loss of money to the Government and loud lamentations among lawyers.

60. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* asks: What is the most crying need of the country? The unanimous answer is sanitary improvements. Everything in life depends on good health. It does not matter much whether there is more or less of self-government, more or less share in the government of the country, more or less of communication, more or less wealth, if the people who are to enjoy all these things are more or less ill during the greater part of their lives, and sick at heart, when not sick in body, from the loss of some near and dear relation.

61. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that its readers are aware that the late King-Emperor, as well as its present Sovereign, showed on various occasions by their gracious declarations how dear were their Indian subjects to them. Indeed, the King-Emperor's words are based on absolute truth when he is pleased to declare that his Royal House has ever been kind to his Indian subjects.

2. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* states that the greatest cause of depression from which Bengal was suffering, viz., the partition, has been removed. But there are still two sorrows pressing upon the mind of the people, which are the offshoots of the partition, namely, the Press Act and the Public

STAR OF UTKAL,
6th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
6th Jan. 1912.

INDIAN MIRROR,
6th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
27th Dec. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
4th Jan. 1912.

Meetings Act. Should these two states of grief and anxiety be allowed to remain after the departure of its beloved King-Emperor? The journal believes that neither Lord Crewe nor Lord Hardinge feels reconciled to the existence of these dark spots in the statute book, which hamper and jeopardise the rights to a legitimate freedom of speech and thought of the people who have so earnestly and so well proved their loyalty to the Throne. St. James's Court will be held to-day, and the journal fervently hopes and trusts that something will be done officially or unofficially, within or even without its knowledge, which may prepare the way to the repeal of the two obnoxious laws which sit as a nightmare on the heart of educated India, depriving them of peace and ease of mind. Possibly it may be said that the two enactments do not prevent freedom of speech and of writing, but only prevent the abuse thereof. This might be true if the men to work them were like Lord Crewe or Lord Hardinge or Sir Lawrence Jenkins. But as it is, these laws are instruments in the hands of the overcautious police and magisterial officers, to whom powers given mean powers to be exercised so as to make sensation and create consternation. The journal, therefore, earnestly hopes that His Gracious Majesty will not leave the people in such a state of anxiety.

BEHARNE,
5th Jan. 1912.

Establishment of a High Court
in the province of Behar.

63. The Editor of the *Behar* observes with a sense of deep disappointment that the resolution passed at the last session of the Indian National Congress concerning the formation of Behar and Orissa into a separate administration, has not a word about the establishment of a High Court or a University in the new province.

BEHARNE,
5th Jan. 1912.

64. The Editor of the *Behar* earnestly hopes that before His Majesty leaves the shores of India, it might be found possible to announce the establishment of a separate

Ibid.

High Court and a University for the province of Behar, the need for which cannot be gainsaid.

BENGALUR,
5th Jan. 1912.

65. The *Bengalee* states that out of a total of 220 political prisoners, clemency had been shown to 188, either by release or by remission, in connection with the Royal visit.

Political prisoners.

So far as the public are aware, the number of persons actually released is not considerable. The journal is therefore entitled to hold that in the majority of cases political prisoners have had only a part of their sentences remitted. Its opinion, as has been repeatedly said is that those who are suffering for their opinions should be restored to their freedom on an occasion of universal rejoicing and of unique solemnity like this. The release of such prisoners would not only have a salutary effect upon the persons concerned, but make a profound impression upon the public at large. Now that the partition has been modified, it stands to reason that an attempt should be made to blot out the memory of the last few years. It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that the Government of India and the Secretary of State will reconsider the matter. Lord Crewe is in India, and it ought to be possible for His Lordship to come to a satisfactory conclusion on this subject in consultation with His Excellency the Viceroy.

BENGALUR,
26th Dec. 1911.

66. The *Bengalee* once again appeals to all parties to forget their differences, to close their ranks, to unite on the Congress platform, raise aloft the banner of unity, solidarity and strength, and show to the world that although they have their differences and can assert them when they like, there are occasions and situations when they must all be kept out of sight, so that they may combine to present a united front and work for the advancement of the country's well-being.

The Indian National Congress.

BENGALUR,
26th Dec. 1911.

67. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* writes as follows :—"The only proper course for our Conventionist brethren to adopt is to drop the idea of the signature, to let a freely elected

Ibid.

Congress be assembled on the same sort of lines on which the Congress used to be elected before the Surat split, and to put the draft constitution before such a house. We appeal to our Conventionist brethren in the name of all that they hold most sacred, in the name of our Fatherland, to adopt this course. We also appeal to our countrymen in general to rise to the height of the occasion, to play the part of men, to refuse to sign the "Creed," to refuse to bow

down before an act that is as autocratic as it is unpatriotic. It is better—it is ten thousand times better for the country that we should not have a Congress at all for a few years than that we should have an ugly grinning ghost of its former self-sectional Congress, a Congress that shall not represent all sections of the Indian community."

68. In commenting on the speech of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—A united Indian nation is the hope and aspiration of all true Indians, and greatly as the Moslem League differs from the Indian National Congress in so many respects, a past President of that body could point to no higher aspiration, whether for his co-religionists or the people generally, than this very ideal, which has ever been the ideal of the Congress. May this ideal be realized, and may the journal, whose privilege it is to work for its realization, be blessed with the singular good fortune, if not of entering the promised land, at any rate of dying in sight of it, is the fervent hope and prayer of all true sons of the Motherland.

BENGALUR,
27th Dec. 1911.

69. In commenting on the Presidential address at the third Conventionist Congress, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes as follows:—One great error of omission is that of all reference to the *swadeshi* movement with the success of failure of which India will stand or fall. No important public utterance of any popular representative can be complete without an elaborate notice of the *swadeshi* movement, which is but the possible concrete expression of all the aims and aspirations dwelt on in the address. The need of some organization on the lines of self-help ought also to have been sufficiently emphasised in an utterance of such manifestly nationalistic ring. The journal expected from a man of the present President's age, experience and patriotism some practical suggestions for the all-round success of this *swadeshi* movement, which more than anything else focusses the right aims and aspirations of New India.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
27th Dec. 1911.

70. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the 26th session of the Congress closed yesterday. In spite of the loud flourish of trumpets with which it was reported, it was at best a sectional affair like its two immediate predecessors. There has been a split in the Congress camp and many have abstained from taking part in the Congress this year. And why has this been brought about? It is because of the autocratic method in which the "Creed" has been sought to be imposed by those who are running the Convention Congress upon all who would enter the Congress.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
29th Dec. 1911.

71. In commenting on the meeting of the Congress in Greer Park, the *Telegraph* says that the Presidential address was again a curious admixture of the sublime and the ridiculous, now soaring to lofty heights and anon falling to the depths of almost ridiculous sycophancy. There was, however, a subterranean current of Nationalism, as the journal has been taught to understand, throughout the speech, the bitterness of the pill having been sugar-coated with gratitude to the rulers.

TELEGRAPH,
29th Dec. 1911.

72. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that this year's signal failure of the Congress is due to one only cause—it is its persistent autocracy and unconstitutionality. The people will no more stand any nonsense, no matter from what quarter it comes. They first want to see the Congress that representative and constitutional body which it professes to be and, that done, they will know their business and adapt its programme to the altered situation of the country.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
29th Dec. 1911.

73. The *Bengalee* says that altogether a new chapter is about to open in the history of the Congress movement, when those who have left the Congress will again seek re-admission into its ranks, and when Hindus and Muhammadans will stand shoulder to shoulder on the Congress platform to fight the constitutional battles of the country. The session of the Calcutta Congress which has just closed will be memorable for having prepared the ground for this great consummation.

BENGALUR,
30th Dec. 1911.

74. In commenting on the election of Pandit Bishan Narain Das as President of the Congress, the *Reis and Rayyet* writes that rightly or wrongly the feeling is gaining ground that with the reforms which are coming thick and fast, the Congress is ceasing

REIS AND RAYYET,
30th Dec. 1911.

to play that part in Indian public life which it has hitherto done, and it is even apprehended if it will outlive the changed condition of things which is now being brought about. This need not be so, and quite a contrary view may very reasonably be taken. So long as there shall exist the present form of government and something like the British Houses of Parliament does not come into being, an institution like the Congress, especially in a country like India, cannot cease to be of interest and even of profit. All that may be necessary is to change its character slightly to adapt itself to modern political or administrative exigencies. If any body stands in need of the Congress it is the very body of Councillors, legislative or executive, official and non-official alike. It will be long, therefore, before the necessity of the Congress ceasing to be is really felt. Besides, the innate value of the Congress as an all-India reunion from year to year can never be impaired.

BENGALUR,
2nd Jan. 1912.

75. The *Bengal* says that an earnest and successful effort was made this year to place the Congress on a constitutional basis. But the journal is told that the Congress is an autocracy and that the few govern the many in a high-handed fashion. That a body of five hundred and more educated men would consent to be trampled under foot by a handful of despotic leaders is on the face of it improbable, and if it were true, would involve the severest reflection on their self-respect. But fortunately the statement is devoid of all foundation.

III.—LEGISLATION.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Dec. 1911.

76. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that among the departments of enlightened and far-seeing administration, few can be of greater potency and importance for good to the teeming millions of this country than the Agricultural Department. But though the department has been in existence for several years, the journal is quite in the dark as to much practical and beneficial results accruing from it. As the journal has repeated again and again, several English experts on princely salaries are maintained by the department to carry on the work of original research on scientific basis, while the fruits of their labours are embodied in treatises and pamphlets which, alas, are too learned for even educated laymen, not to speak of the illiterate agriculturists for whom they should be intended.

BENGALUR,
26th Dec. 1911.

77. In commenting on the resolutions adopted at Wednesday's meeting of the Congress, calling upon the authorities to repeal the repressive legislation of the last few years, the *Bengal* sincerely hopes that His Excellency the Viceroy and his colleagues in the Government of India will give the subject their best consideration, and will see their way to remove the last traces of the reactionary policy which was unfortunately followed for some years in the government of this country. The people are anxious to blot out the memory of the last few years, and so far as possible to begin their work anew, and it is the duty of the Government to afford them the necessary facilities for doing so. The repeal of the repressive measures and the grant of an amnesty to political offenders will give a finishing touch to the work of conciliation which has been so happily begun with the modification of the partition.

BENGALUR,
26th Dec. 1911.

78. In commenting on the abolition of excise duties, the *Bengal* says that there cannot be the least doubt that the Government of India, if left to themselves, would never have imposed this duty upon Indian cotton goods. It was Lancashire which forced their hands. The present Liberal Government, however, has shown in more cases than one that they possess in an eminent degree that rare form of courage—the courage to do justice. In Lord Hardinge they have a ruler of the right stamp, who has already convinced the public mind in India that he is as courageous as he is sympathetic. The present, therefore, is exactly the time when the duty should be abolished.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
26th Dec. 1911.

79. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that it is a matter for great wonder that, considering all the circumstances of present British rule in India, the relations on the whole are so cordial and the moments of friction are so few and far between. This, it can be safely asserted, is due to two potent causes: firstly, because British rule in India has been conducted on the broad basis of sympathetic treatment, and of

generally affording the ruled the full benefits of the enlightened civilisation of the day. In the second place, the sound cordial relations are due to the generally mild and peaceful disposition of the inhabitants, that has stood them in good stead on innumerable occasions in their past history.

80. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* states that as a Postal Committee will shortly be held, it invites the attention of the Postmaster-General and the Deputy Director-General who will form the Committee, probably to deliberate upon the question of the proposed abolition of the Savings Bank ledgers in the office of the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, whether the same will actually result in economy and in perfect working.

81. In commenting on the Presidential speech at the Congress, the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—To say now that the true salvation of the country lies not in the acquisition of political rights, among others the right of governing itself, but in the amelioration of its social and moral conditions, would be to declare that the Congress has all these years been neglecting its most important duty; and a President who made this declaration from the chair of the Congress would be passing the strongest condemnation upon all past Presidents of the Congress and all those eminent men who have in previous years been associated with it. Does Mr. Bishan Narain Dar really make a declaration of this kind? The journal's emphatic and unhesitating answer is that he does not. The whole of his speech, if one only reads between the lines of that masterly performance, is, on the other hand, a powerful plea in favour of self-government.

82. In commenting on the question of employment of Indians in the higher grades of the public service, the *Bengalee* remarks as follows:—

"The President recognises, like the rest of his countrymen, that of late years a genuine attempt has been made to give effect to the pledges in the Queen's Proclamation and that something has been done in the direction of throwing open a few of the highest appointments in the gift of the Crown to Indians. But much, very much, yet remains to be done. The present inequality of the Indians must completely disappear, and qualified Indians must be treated on a footing of perfect equality in the matter of appointments to high offices with other classes of the King's subjects. Self-government, it must be remembered, means not merely the vesting of the ultimate power of control in matters of internal administration in the people themselves, but government of the people by the people."

83. In commenting on the proposal to abolish the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that this sets at rest all doubts and misgivings on the point. It is the Bengal Special Branch—the most overgrown the journal thinks—that is to be cut down,—is it only to normal limits or altogether? Whatever it is, the journal is sure that the espionage system, as also the other objectionable methods that have been associated with the Special Branch, will henceforward be things of the past; and this cannot fail to be welcome intelligence to all, as much for the freedom of many people from worry, trouble and inconvenience as for the funds that are to be set free.

84. The *Bengalee* states that it has repeatedly urged that the branch of the Criminal Investigation Department which deals with political crime should be abolished. The existence of this department involves a reflection upon the country and its loyalty, while, as is well known, the activities of this branch are a perpetual source of irritation and annoyance to large numbers of the people. It is with a sigh of relief that the journal learns that this branch of the C. I. D. is likely to be abolished in the beginning of the next official year under orders of His Excellency the Viceroy. The people, especially those who have anything to do with public movements, will breathe more freely than they do now and the public exchequer will be saved a lot of quite unnecessary

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
4th Jan. 1912.

BENGALIN,
26th Dec. 1911.

BENGALIN,
26th Dec. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
26th Dec. 1911.

BENGALIN,
26th Dec. 1911.

expenditure. If there are seditionists in the country, let it be the business of the ordinary police to keep an eye upon them. Let political crime, in other words, be regarded as one form of crime among others, different in its character from other forms no doubt, but requiring no special care or attention. As it is, there are reasons to believe that some at least of the so-called political cases which broke down utterly in the highest court in the land would never have come up before any court, or at any rate would not have had the character and dimensions they had, had it not been for overzealous members of this force, some of whom doubtless thought that they must justify their existence at any cost.

TELEGRAPH,
30th Dec. 1911.

85. In commenting on the abolition of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, the *Telegraph* cannot divest itself of a feeling of relief at the contemplation of this abolition. As it is, the Special Branch cannot altogether be done away with, for there it was even before there was any anarchical crime to deal with. The fact that it is only the Bengal Special Branch that is meant clears up this point.

86. Commenting on the abolition of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, the editor of the *Indian Empire* says that this is no doubt excellent news, but he is hardly prepared to believe in it, for the simple reason that it looks incredible. The Special Branch has been in existence ever since the constitution of the police and is not a new and temporary department. It is only additions which are being sanctioned from year to year on the score of anarchical crime, and these, he thinks, are to be abolished. The one undoubtedly good effect of this would be the stopping of the espionage system which he fears has been carried to an unjustifiable and unreasonable extent. The heavy cost that the additional establishment has entailed would also be set free to be utilised on other more useful subjects, instead of maintaining an army of worthless informers and agents.

COMRADE,
23rd Dec. 1911.

87. In commenting on the modification of the partition of Bengal, the *Comrade* asks what has induced the Government to modify the partition? Is it fear? One of the four indispensable requirements of a settlement which would be "satisfactory and conclusive" is, according to the Government themselves, that it "must be so clearly based upon broad grounds of political and administrative expediency as to negative any presumption that it has been exacted by clamour or agitation." This is so obviously true that the journal would not have even referred to it had not the Government done their mighty best to disprove it themselves. To use the immortal phrase of Lord Macaulay, which, however, has lost some of its force in these days in Bengal, "every schoolboy knows" that it is "clamour and agitation" that have exacted the modification of the partition. It is impossible to convince any sane Indian to-day that "clamour and agitation" do not pay in Indian politics. Some are even inclined to think that agitation gains rather than loses if it has a slight flavour of force, and, more for the sake of India's own countrymen than of its government, the journal trusts that even if the main proposition is universally accepted, the mischievous rider would prove wholly unconvincing.

KAYASTHA
MESSENGER,
30th Dec. 1911.

88. In commenting on the modification of the partition of Bengal, the *Kayastha Messenger* says that the two Bengals are reunited. The Bengalis exult at it. But what remains with the Bengalis when Behar has been snatched away from their grip, and the seat of government has been removed from Calcutta to Delhi? However, they have gained their point and showed to the world that constitutional agitation is at last crowned with success. This is indeed a great gain.

KAYASTHA
MESSENGER,
30th Dec. 1911.

89. In commenting on the question of fixing the boundaries of the new provinces of Bengal and Behar, the *Kayastha Messenger* makes some minor suggestions to be considered by the Government of India. The Palamau district, which is now more closely connected with the districts of the Patna Division than with those of the Ranchi Division within which it falls, should be taken out of the latter

and joined to the former. The opportunity may also be taken to constitute the districts of Behar with due regard to the existing circumstances: thus Sitamarhi, now a subdivision of Muzaffarpur, but more directly attached to Darbhanga, should go to the latter as being the most suitable district to which it should belong; and in its place Samastipur may be given to the former.

90. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* states that no one can have any doubt that the modification of the partition of Bengal is the result of constitutional agitation of which Mr. Banerjee is the originator. His patriotism and services to the country at a great sacrifice of his valuable time and personal comforts are too many and too well known to be narrated.

BENGALUR,
20th Dec. 1911.

91. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"Now that the Eastern and Western Bengals have been united, it is of the utmost importance to the people of Sylhet to see how the change has affected their status. The district is wholly and entirely inhabited by people who are purely Bengalis by custom and by speech, and who from time immemorial had formed one undivided nationality with the rest of the Bengali-speaking population. The facts are so patent that it is but necessary for a sufficiently representative body to bring these before the government of Lord Hardinge and we are sure that the wrong, thus caused to the people of Sylhet in 1874, will ere long be righted. With this view, we would suggest that representative meetings should be held in every village throughout the district and memorials setting forth our views should be sent to the Supreme Government as early as possible. It is needless to add that the Government by acceding to the prayer of the inhabitants of Sylhet will carry a step further to the fulfilment of the august pronouncement of His Most Gracious Majesty with regard to the keeping of the Bengali-speaking population under one administration."

BENGALUR,
20th Dec. 1911.

92. In commenting on the modification of the partition of Bengal, the *Bengalee* says that where there was despair and despondency, the loss of all faith in constitutional agitation, there is the glow of a new hope and of a new faith—faith in the ultimate triumph of constitutional agitation, as the royal road to the redress of national grievances and the extension of popular rights—hope that under British rule the gradual supremacy of popular opinion is assured. The whole of Bengal, especially the new province, which is about to be reunited, is vibrating with the pulsations of a new life, and this was abundantly manifest in the renewed interest which the leading men of East and North Bengal felt in the proceedings of the Congress. The modification of the partition has given a healthy tone to national life both in Bengal and Behar.

BENGALUR,
20th Dec. 1911.

93. The *Bengalee* states that Lord Curzon has the temperament without the proper equipment of the debator, and in the matter of the partition specially he has such a hopeless case that the journal has not the least doubt that he will make an exceedingly sorry figure, if the debate which he is so anxious to initiate will ever take place. The only pity is that the House of Lords, as now constituted, is not exactly the place where a debate on such a subject can fittingly take place, nor are there many men in that assembly who have the requisite knowledge of this or any other Indian question.

BENGALUR,
2nd Jan. 1912.

94. The Editor of the *Bengalee*, in an article dealing with the conference of the East Bengal Muhammadans, says that his Muhammadan brethren are far too intelligent and patriotic not to realise sooner or later—and the sooner they realise it the better for all concerned—that everything is to be gained and nothing is to be lost by their making united efforts to improve their common lot and position. The editor is very glad to find that the meeting gave an unmistakable proof of its earnestness in the policy laid down in the concluding lines of the first resolution by asking the Government of India to incorporate the district of Sylhet in the Presidency of Bengal. The resolution on this subject shows that they already stand on the same platform. Let the Muhammadans and the Bengalis therefore never forget that in unity alone lies their strength.

BENGALUR,
2nd Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Jan. 1912.

95. Commenting on the modification of the partition, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that its Muhammadan brethren do not seem to have appreciated the blessing of the reunion of Bengal. Politically both Hindus and Muhammadans sail in the same boat, and there is nothing to differentiate between them. Their interests being identical, the journal does not understand how a measure like the unsettlement of the "settled fact" of the partition, which at the same time secures a better government, can adversely or injuriously affect its Muhammadan fellow-countrymen. The journal is, however, in full sympathy with the hope that the district of Sylhet might, in the redistribution of boundaries, be included in Bengal, its language, customs and system of land-tenure being similar to other districts of the province. Considerable agitation is now going on in respect of the inclusion of Sylhet, and it is to be hoped that the matter would receive the best consideration of the authorities. The journal also publishes a letter headed "An appeal from Sylhet," to which too it invites the attention of the Government. The sentiments and views embodied in the communication very correctly voice those of the people of Sylhet.

BENGALER,
4th Jan. 1912.

96. Commenting on the modification of the partition of Bengal, the *Bengalee* says that the belief is that Lord Morley was a consenting party to the modification. The journal cannot for a moment persuade itself to think that Lord Morley did not realise the evils of the partition. He was too shrewd, too far-sighted a statesman to be blind to its mischievous consequences. But he had the Reform Scheme to pilot through amid the opposition of the House of Lords, and like a wise captain he threw overboard what he considered to be second-class cargo to save the sinking ship. The modification of the partition was sacrificed for the sake of the Reform Scheme; and the Reform Scheme itself accentuated the evils of the partition by placing the Bengali speaking Hindus in a position of unfair and unmerited disadvantage. The agitation for the modification of the partition, unparalleled in Indian annals for its volume and intensity, has done much to stimulate the national sentiment and deepen that national awakening so pregnant with great potentialities for the future. It has strengthened Bengal's moral fibre and has deepened its love of country and its enthusiasm for the British connection.

BENGALER,
5th Jan. 1912.

97. The *Bengalee* remarks that with the visit of His Majesty and the modification of the partition, a new era has dawned on the country, in which the representatives of the people should co-operate with the Government in the work of the country. The days of aloofness and isolation, it trusts, are past and gone, never again to return. The journal believes that since the modification of the partition, a distinct and genuine feeling has grown up among the educated community that for the work of the country the Government and the representatives of the people should combine. If all that is best and noblest in the public life of Bengal is to be associated in the legislative work of the country, the journal earnestly appeals to His Excellency to widen the scope of the residential clause upon the lines of the Council Regulations of 1893. The worthiest among one's countrymen who have played a prominent part in shaping the public life of Bengal are ready to enter the Council, but this residential qualification is a bar in their way, and it should, the journal, thinks be modified. This would not be a violent change in any sense. Equally open to criticism are some of the disqualifications imposed upon candidates.

COMRADE,
23rd Dec. 1911.

98. The *Comrade* ventures to think that the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi is a measure which would meet with unanimous approval, if one excepts the vested interests of Calcutta which stand to lose considerably. The Hindus of Bengal are in a fix, and no amount of florid manifestoes or torchlight processions can disguise the patent fact that to them the announcement is one of those peculiar morsels which can neither be swallowed nor thrown out. They have scored a victory in the modification of the partition; but the victory has been gained at a cost which may in after times be found to be heavier than many a defeat. There are other vested interests also, such as those of the non-official European community of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and the journal should be much mistaken if,

in spite of its many sermons to "natives" on the evils of agitation and the virtues of moderation, it will not out-Herod Herod in condemning the transfer of the capital. But India, as a whole, stands to gain by that measure, and the journal hopes to discuss later certain aspects of the transfer in greater detail.

99. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes as follows:—

Change of the capital of India
from Calcutta to Delhi.

Bengal is going to lose its prestige by the transfer of the imperial seat of the Government, after the lapse of about 150 long years, to a city far away from us. Bengal is going to lose the Viceroy who is the immediate representative of its beloved King-Emperor. Thirdly, it is very much to be feared that the outlook or prospects of the Bengalis outside the Presidency to be formed, will be anything but hopeful or cheering, as they will then be considered as interlopers, as that feeling already prevails in Behar and some other places. The measure will affect not only the political status of the whole Bengali nation, but also the means of living of tens of thousands of Bengalis, the *Bhadralog* class. Now, in consequence of this "great, sudden and violent" change, as observed by Lord Lansdowne in Parliament, poor Bengalis shall be the greatest sufferers, for such of them as are employed under the Government of India will eventually have to make room for others, i.e., non-Bengalis—a national calamity brought on by us and we must submit to it.

100. In commenting on the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the *Indian Empire* writes as follows:—

Ibid.

Few spots in the world, if any, are certainly as hallowed by the memories of such a remote past as the region near about Delhi. But it is in this very fact that as Hindus the journal finds the greatest objection to its being made the capital of the British Empire in India. Indians are believed to be superstitious and perhaps are. And it is superstition that weighs people down at the thought of the change. For, the journal cannot forget that superstition is the outcome of experience and knowledge. It may be a morbid sentiment—a mere nothing in the eyes of the scientific, but it can never be denied that at its root lies experience. The Delhi tract has been the seat of so many empires, the centre of so many civilizations, each of which crumbled like a house of cards, that the journal cannot bear to think of it without deep anxiety and great disappointment. But then the journal must also say that the change will give immense pleasure to the rest of India and should prove a godsent to Bengali, if shorn of their influence as they must necessarily be, and deprived of thousands of appointments under the Government of India and its subordinate offices, they learn to seek fresh fields and pastures new. At present the Punjabis and United Provinces men are devoting themselves largely to trade and commerce. The change of capital would undoubtedly enervate them and wean them from independent professions to hanker for Government, just as has been the case with the Bengalis so long. If their mantle will now fall on the Bengalis, they should certainly welcome the transfer of the seat of the Imperial Government from Calcutta. The journal does not, therefore, see exactly whether to deplore or rejoice at the situation. Time alone can solve this problem to its entire satisfaction. Meanwhile the journal wishes its countrymen to take what comes in good part and with a good heart.

101. Referring to the National Congress session, the *Indian Mirror* says it is in the air that a discordant note is likely to be raised in connection with the question of the

Ibid.

removal of the capital of India. The journal hopes the unwisdom of such a course will be at once recognised. First, it would be well to remember that what is mainly a provincial matter should not be brought forward to spoil the harmony of the National Congress. Moreover, the changes are sanctioned in the name and under the authority of the Sovereign. These have occasioned rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of India, and it would be churlish on the part of any section of the people in Calcutta to raise an unpleasant note over one particular point. If these points are borne in mind, the journal can look forward to a brilliant and important session of the Congress.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
26th Dec. 1911.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
26th Dec. 1911.

INDIAN MIRROR,
27th Dec. 1911.

BEHAR HERALD,
26th Dec. 1911.

102. In commenting on the change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the *Behar Herald* strongly deprecates the gratuitous and insulting attacks upon Lord Hardinge. His proposal has been put forward in all seriousness after consultation and with the approval of the whole of his Executive Council. There has not been a dissentient note. That proposal has likewise been considered very carefully by the Secretary of State in Council, and, so far as the journal can learn, without any discordant note. It is, therefore, as ridiculous as it is improper to make attacks upon Lord Hardinge, who has only acted for the best according to his lights.

INDIAN MIRROR,
3rd Jan. 1912.

103. Commenting on the change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the *Indian Mirror* says that some of the baser commentators are trying to embitter Bengali opinion by suggesting that it is the misconduct of the "agitators of the Babu class" which has driven the Government of India away from Calcutta. That city, the journal is told, was never worthy of being the location of the central authority. These depreciators of the second city of the Empire point to the lawlessness of the past few years as being a sufficient justification for the step which the Government have taken.

In any case Calcutta may console itself with the reflection that nothing can rob it of its pre-eminent commercial position. Delhi may become the Washington of India, but Calcutta will remain her New York. Delhi may take the trappings of governmental authority, but Calcutta will retain the substance of material prosperity. And as the chief centre of an enlarged provincial administration, the city will occupy a position only a little less important than that which it has held in the past.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th Jan. 1912.

104. On the subject of the redistribution of territories to be administered in accordance with the recent change of the capital, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that it may be permitted to repeat its humble suggestion, that it will be more desirable, just and advantageous, so far as the interests of the people of Bengal are concerned, that the old Bengal should be allowed to remain as it was, in view of the fact that when the province will be placed under the administration of a Governor, with a Council in the place of the one-man rule, there can be no necessity for the province being partitioned again by taking the provinces of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa separately. As regards the Bengali-speaking people, whom it is contemplated to bring under the jurisdiction of Bengal, Sylhet and Manbhum and other places, where Bengali is spoken, should be united to Bengal, in respect of which the journal believes there might not be difference among different sections of official opinion. The journal submits these humble suggestions for the gracious and kind consideration of its kind, just and sympathetic Viceroy, whose unrivalled statesmanship in penning the remarkable partition despatches, is the subject of universal admiration.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN MIRROR,
28th Dec. 1911.

105. In commenting on the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu at the 26th meeting of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, the *Indian Mirror* is glad to observe that whatever its other defects, there is an unmistakeable note of loyalty underlying the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Congress is evidently regaining its old moorings—a fact which does good to the heart of all having its interest at heart.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
28th Dec. 1911.

106. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* states that the Congress can very well justify its existence by supplementing the efforts of the Government in the direction of spreading mass education, developing the industries and improving village sanitation—the three most crying needs of the country.

It has been, indeed, a very painful duty on the journal's part to notice that men who are rightly and laudably revelling in the vision of an Indian

Nation should so greatly stultify themselves as to leave the all-important question of making up differences within the Congress camp severely alone.

107. The *Indian Empire* says that His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is too highly placed a personage to take notice of the false accusations of any English paper; but does not the incident provide an illustration to the world of the want of veracity on the part of the first paper in the world? As a man, and as a Prince, His Highness occupies a place in the Indian firmament unique and unapproachable. If all our Chiefs were like him, the country would have attained a prosperity second to no other in the world, and the British Government as the suzerain power would have been strengthened and fortified the better for it.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
28th Dec. 1911.

Allegations against His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

108. The *Comrade* says that the wording of the Press *communiqué* went to show that the Governor-General considered the publication of His Highness's letter sufficient to

COMRADE,
28th Dec. 1911.

Ibid. remove "an unfortunate impression about the ceremony of the Durbar." But the "copy" supplied by the publication was too tempting for the London *Times*, and utter lies have since been published and persisted in, the denials of the Gaekwar and Krishna Varma notwithstanding. The journal possesses a much closer experience of Baroda than five generations of the editors of the *Times* can boast of, and it believes itself to be in a position to discuss Baroda affairs independently. But for all the manliness and independence shown by the Gaekwar in his dealings with agents of the Government—an attitude for which the journal is in a position to know how dearly he and his State have paid—there is not a shadow of suspicion attaching to Sayaji Rao Gaekwar on the score of extending his patronage in a special degree to Indian extremists and anti-British campaigners. Most Indians are led to believe that had the Gaekwar demoralised his State by his own unchecked concubinage, as is not rare, alas! in Indian rulers, or had he spent the substance of his subjects on race-horses and polo-ponies and in feasting jockeys and a certain class of subalterns, permitting his Resident to be the Mayor of the Palace, all would have gone well with the Gaekwar. His only fault is that he has improved his State beyond recognition, bringing it into line with neighbouring British territory, and that in social reform and mass education he has set an example even to British India which is confessedly hard to follow. Such an impression is most unfortunate, and the journal trusts the Government of India would take early steps to contradict the baseless fabrications of the *Times*.

109. In commenting on the allegations made against His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the *Indian Mirror* regrets to say that there are certain people in this country whose disregard of good manners is much more deliberate than the Gaekwar's. They are now pursuing him with malignant tongues; casting doubts upon his loyalty; linking him with anarchists; describing his dominions as a hotbed of sedition; and generally traducing him in a most outrageous fashion.

INDIAN MIRROR,
9th Jan. 1912.

110. The editor of the *Mussalman* says that all His Majesty has seen and will see during his tour in this country is more or less artificial. India in her nakedness has not been and will not be presented to His Majesty. The condition of the dumb, inarticulate millions of his subjects is, he is afraid, not much known to His Majesty. Moreover, the toiling masses of the people who are the backbone of the country have no place in the Durbar, the pageants and festivities in connection with the Royal visit. If some of them living in the proximity of towns come to see the *tamashas*, they are not infrequently welcomed by the baton of the police.

MUSSALMAN,
28th Dec. 1911.

111. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that the loyalty of the people of India must be reckoned of the greatest account, and here the Indians stand on good ground. For ages past they have been distinguished for the love and reverence which they bear towards their sovereigns, and these feelings have remained untarnished up to the present moment. Nothing in the chequered history of their country appears to have shaken their faith in the divine right of kings and the honour that should be paid to them. Following on these humble and truthful lines they have been one of the most subservient and best-ruled people of the world. The least prone

HINDOO PATRIOT,
28th Dec. 1911.

to disturb the equanimity of those in authority when they believe that this authority is exerted on fair and just grounds. In such a condition have they succeeded in earning an amount of prosperity for themselves, and that prosperity is all the more valuable to themselves as well as to their rulers as it has been gained by that great contentment for which they have always been characterised.

BENGALUR,
31st Dec. 1911.

112. The *Bengalee* says that His Majesty has stated that in spite of the transfer of the capital, Calcutta would continue to be the premier city of India, and hoped that the

The Royal visit.

youth of the country would be drawn more and more to commercial and industrial enterprise. The journal hopes these words will bear fruit in the stimulus which they ought to impart to the rising generation of its countrymen to qualify themselves for the development of its industries. They are the words of a Sovereign who has enthroned himself in the hearts of his people.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
1st Jan. 1912.

113. In commenting on Their Majesties' visit to Calcutta, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* states that it does not attach any great importance to any festive excitement as a

Ibid.

reliable expression of the genuine out-pourings of the heart, yet it is perhaps the only why in which the mass of the people can express their good-will and affection towards their Sovereign. Therefore, the unprecedented demonstration and the mammoth gathering witnessed on Saturday on the arrival of their good Sovereigns in Calcutta must be a matter of satisfaction and pleasure even to those who have no taste for external shows and festivities. Since the beginning of the talk of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to this country the journal has been trying to rouse the people to the fact that King George V, its Emperor, at heart wishes to realise himself truly as the Emperor of the Indian nation in contradiction of the idea of being a formal Sovereign owning the land and resources of this country. This is a fact, the reality of which has been more than established by the words of His Majesty formally or informally uttered. The fact, again, stands aloof from causes of administrative grievances, of which the people have reasons to complain and for the removal of which they grumble and appeal to the good sense of all concerned in the administration. But leaving aside all other sentiments, the journal dwells to-day on the deluge of loyalty which Lord Hardinge anticipated and which the unique demonstration of Calcutta testified to.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Jan. 1912.

114. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the commencement of His Majesty's rule in England was associated with liberal, progressive and humane measures, which

Ibid.

might well be described as making an epoch in English history. The journal fervently expected that Their August Majesties' visit to India would mark the beginning of a similar epoch in the history of India. These expectations have to some extent been fulfilled and realised. But the journal should clearly state that if any minister of the Cabinet thinks that the people of this country are led by imagination only, it is a great mistake. The people of India have always been and are fully alive as to what is really good for them and what is bad. Deeply religious as they are, it is the spirit emanating from religion which guides their thought and action.

INDIAN MIRROR,
4th Jan. 1912.

115. In connection with the Royal visit and the arrangements for the various processions, the *Indian Mirror* says that a word of praise is due to the police authorities.

Ibid.

They have been handling the huge traffic with admirable tact and skill, and the people are extremely pleased with their conduct. There is no interference with the public, and everyone is at ease while out visiting the various places of interest. The commonest individual has an opportunity to have a full view of Their Imperial Majesties whenever they pass in procession. The people are almost delirious with joy.

REIS AND RAYNET,
6th Jan. 1912.

116. In commenting on the unbroken gaiety and excitement during Their Imperial Majesties' visit to Calcutta, the

Ibid.

Reis and Raynet says that what dozens of measures, executive, administrative and otherwise, including the Council Reforms, signally failed to achieve, the Royal presence has brought about without effort, India is yet free, comparatively speaking, from the commercial and other taints which are so characteristically Western in origin and effect, but India

has not wholly remained unaffected by the spirit of the times. The sacredness pervading the King pertains to the King alone and none others, and thus is it why the bureaucratic desire that the loyalty of the people of India should extend to the highest official as well as the pettiest policeman and every white-skinned individual has remained an unrealised dream, and will perhaps for ever remain so. The Royal visit palpably demonstrates the attitude of the people, and also that there is a great gulf fixed between the real King and his representatives.

117. In commenting on the changes in the administration of the country, the *Star of Utkal* says that His Majesty has promised Bengal provincial self-government or provincial autonomy.

Coronation boons.

The annals of India do not present a wiser, more brilliant and more far-reaching statesmanship than the prospect held out by His Majesty before Indians. The *swaraj* aspired after by extremists has been promised by the King-Emperor, only if it qualifies itself.

118. The *Comrade* writes on the subject of the Coronation boons as follows:—As regards the throwing open of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the Indian Army,

Ibid.

there can be no two opinions. Justice demanded an equality, and even if some people may doubt whether the Cross is an appropriate symbol for the valour displayed by non-Christians, all would admire the motives of the Government. After all, the Cross is the symbol of suffering for the benefit of others and no reasonable man could misunderstand its significance. But the journal doubts whether any increase in the number of appointments to the Order of British India would be a real boon, apart from the monetary benefits thereby meant to be conferred. The increase in the period during which widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit would receive special allowances would be welcome to a most deserving and needy class of people and the Durbar would prove to them a real boon. Nor would half a month's extra salary to soldiers and civilians drawing not more than Rs. 50 a month be considered an undeserved benefaction. But after all, this boon is only temporary and the servants of the King deserve a more permanent concession. They have every right to eligibility for higher posts both in the Army and in the Civil Departments of Government, and the journal would press on the attention of the authorities the desirability of creating a Sandhurst for Indian youths of good families and specially those with military traditions. It is painful to think that while there is a continued cry of shortage of British officers, an Indian Hyder Ali or Sivaji could not aspire to be anything higher than a Resaldar-Major. Similarly, unless a Todar Mal or a Sher Shah can afford to go to England for three or four years and compete on unequal terms with graduates of British Universities in cramming subjects, some of which have not the remotest connection with Indian administration, all that he could hope to die as would be a Deputy Sahab, with the added grace of a Rai Sahab or a Khan Bahadur. The Government had promised to work up at last to the allotment for Indians in the Provincial Services which the Public Service Commission had secured so many years ago. But the journal has reason to believe that instead of a proportionate allotment in all grades of service, the Government intend to concede no more than a proportionate allotment of the aggregate number of posts, which would mean in practice a congestion of Indians only on the lowest rungs of the ladder. The journal hopes the Government have a greater regard for their fair name than what its pessimistic forecast implies.

119. The Editor of the *Telegraph*, in commenting on the Royal gifts conferred on the people of Bengal, offers a prayer to

Ibid.

His Majesty that to the other boons may be added the "Village Panchayats," and that the system may be introduced to other provinces as well. It is a question on which there can be no two opinions on the part of the people.

120. The Editor of the *Bengalee* says that now that Bengal is to be one and indivisible with the prospect of autonomous self-government in the near future, his earnest

Ibid.

appeal to his Hindu and Muhamadan fellow-countrymen is to close their ranks and to unite together to work out their common destinies. They have, in the words of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, always lived together as

STAR OF UTKAL,
23rd Dec. 1911.

COMRADE,
23rd Dec. 1911.

TELEGRAPH,
30th Dec. 1911.

BENGALIEE,
3rd Jan. 1912.

brothers ; and brothers they must always be for the love that they bear to their common country. The Hindus are prepared to extend to their Muhammadan fellow-countrymen the right hand of friendship, and trust that they will grasp it in the spirit in which it is offered. Let the controversies of the past five years, the legacy of the partition, be buried with the partition; let them be blotted out of recollection and with the advent of the new era, let a new chapter of mutual concord and of esteem and good-will open in history. For thus united in the cause of a common country, the cause of autonomous government will receive a stimulus all its own.

INDIAN MIRROR,
7th Jan. 1912.

121. The *Indian Mirror* says that among the educated classes there is but one feeling with regard to the Royal visit, Boons or no boons, the advent of Their Imperial

Majesties would have been signalised by sincere loyal rejoicing. But the Sovereign has granted them more than they could have ever expected. They have got very precious boons, and their feeling is dominated by intense personal gratitude. The appeal of some of the Bengali leaders to be allowed to draw Their Imperial Majesties' carriage through the city aptly reflected their feeling.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Dec. 1911.

122. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that it is apparent that His Majesty is far from wishing any bar being set up between himself and his subjects; why then should his officers and employes seek to keep his subjects at so great a distance from him? There is widespread disappointment in the minds of the people at large at the rumour that Their Imperial Majesties would not show themselves to their Indian subjects in Calcutta. Naturally would the latter feel poignantly this deprivation of a privilege which they look upon in the light of a favour. It is to be hoped his advisers would see the appropriateness of some such arrangement as would enable Their Majesties to ride along some of the principal thoroughfares in the Indian section of the town.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Dec. 1911.

123. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* contradicts the statements made by Biswa Nath Mukherji, of Gorakhpur, regarding the horrors and injustice of the slave trade in Nepal, and says that anyone who has lived for a time in Nepal or who has sufficient personal knowledge of the lives of slaves can at once contradict Mr. Mukherji's description. The slaves in Nepal are subjected to no sort of hardships; in fact their lives are quite happy and easy. There may, however be a few exceptions. For is it not an open secret that Indian boys and girls are sold stealthily by their poor parents to certain persons who have got big funds, and who again are never prosecuted criminally but rewarded and promoted?

BENGALUR,
29th Dec. 1911.

124. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* writes as follows :—"Some months ago the S.S. *Canara* of the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., brought 50 Indian passengers who were asked to sign contracts of service or indenture to Belle Vere (Manrel) estate. The majority of the men resigned themselves to their fate, with the exception of two only, viz., a Muhammadan from Secunderabad and another from Nizamabad, who refused to indenture. The men were not told that they were being taken to Mauritius, but were under the impression they were going to Calcutta or Colombo for a few months for light work with good savings in view, instead of which they were made to work on sugar estates on very bad rations, and low wages.

We are told that another batch of 200 men are expected to arrive per B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. *Muttra*, reaching Mauritius about the end of this month.

It is most unfortunate that after the stoppage of indentured immigration of Indians to Mauritius by the Right Hon'ble L. Harcourt, the planters or their agents should be able to recruit people as free passengers and land them on our shores. Will the Indian press, the public and Government make the necessary enquiries and take reasonable steps against the evils indicated above?

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st Jan. 1912.

125. The *Hindoo Patriot* states that it was just a few days before the year 1911 dawned, that Lord Hardinge assumed the Viceroyalty of India, and now when one full year has passed away in all its glories, the journal looks back with pride and exultation at the many wise and statesmanly acts

of His Excellency, which have done all to conciliate the almost irreconcilable situation of Bengal, nay of the whole of India. Though in the beginning of the year there were many political trials of a complicated nature, many of them have ended to the satisfaction of all. The release of the accused in the Ktuluha gang case came as a great assurance to the public of the wide sympathy and great interest which an able and just Viceroy has in his heart, and the period that followed had been one which India had not the fortune to see for many a century past. There has been progress everywhere, every province has taken many steps forward, and education has advanced to a greater extent than was before. Many new acts were passed with a view to the improvement of India. One great event, indeed the greatest event in the history of India, is the arrival of India's beloved King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in its midst and the memorable Delhi Durbar, in which Their Majesties, in person, reiterated the Magna Charta of India, the great Proclamation of Queen-Victoria the Great, and the noble assurances of King Edward the Peacemaker, stands out as the most unique event in the annals of history yet recorded. With it has dawned a new era, an era of hopes and aspirations, and of progress and provincial autonomy. The boons conferred on the people of India by His Majesty are ones that will ever perpetuate the visit of Their Majesties to India, leaving their hearths and homes many thousand miles away. The modification of the partition is another instance of the vindication of the justice for which the British stand one of the foremost—if not the foremost—to-day.

126. Commenting on the meeting held on Wednesday afternoon under the presidency of Maulvi Leakat Husain in Beadon Square, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the most notable feature was that after more than

Meeting held by Maulvi Leakat Husain at Beadon Square.

three years the police reporters and detective officers were for the first time absent. In all previous meetings at least a dozen police officers used to be present, but on Wednesday there was none in evidence.

127. The *Indian Mirror* says it can be safely assumed that the operations of the Temperance movement exercise a restraining influence upon the consumption of intoxicants.

Temperance Federation.

Legislation and penal laws doubtless go a long way towards checking social evils, but they must be supplemented in all cases by educative social influences. It is a common but true saying that people cannot be made moral by Act of Parliament. The eradication of social evils is primarily the duty of society itself. That the Temperance propaganda is fully alive to this principle, is borne out by its missionary work.

128. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* says that the Hindu-Muhammadan problem has assumed such proportions in Northern India, at any rate, that its solution would afford considerable relief to the Government. And if

The future policy of Indian Moslems.

the two great communities of India united together to set out on their onward march under the ægis of the British suzerainty, they will soon be within a measurable distance of what is known as self-government within the Empire. Thus they can have either of the two—and no more—same policies. They may remain in the future, as they have been up to the present, Little Indians at home, seeking their own good in preference to the good of the country as a whole, with the consolation that their sympathy with their co-religionists in Asia and Africa makes up for their deficiency in being a little less patriotic than their Hindu friends.

129. The *Hindoo Patriot* is a little surprised to find some sad omissions which have crept in the list of honours. It means the names of the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga

Honours list.

and Mr. Collin, Commissioner of the Presidency Division. The Maharaja of Darbhanga has done yeomen services to the people as well as to the Government in various ways, specially in connection with the Royal Reception, Calcutta, and it is surprising not to find his name in these lists. Mr. Collin has rendered, as the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, very valuable public services on various occasions, in consideration of which, is it not an act of injustice to have ignored his services for so long a time? The journal respectfully draws the attention of the authorities concerned to these omissions, and sincerely hopes that their services will be fittingly recognised and that no further injustice will be done to them.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
4th Jan. 1912.

INDIAN MIRROR,
5th Jan. 1912.

BENGALUR,
6th Jan. 1912.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
6th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
6th Jan. 1912.

130. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes an appeal to Lord Hardinge and the Governor of Madras to take the hard case of Mr. Chidambaram Pillay into their kind consideration. Three years have elapsed since Mr. Chidambaram was convicted. The whole country was said to be seething with sedition and many officials saw spectres of it in every bush. Mr. Chidambaram was at this time arrested in connection with the Tinnevely riots, and Mr. Pinhey was appointed Special Sessions Judge to try the case. And what was the result? Mr. Chidambaram was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, not once but twice over! This simple fact will, the journal believes, unmistakably show the judicial frame of mind of the Judge when he sat to try the case. His charge to the assessors was considered so brilliant a judicial feat that some leading Madras gentlemen took the trouble and incurred expenditure in having it printed and copies of it sent to the English press and to M. P.'s, so as to give them an opportunity of enjoying a real treat.

INDIAN MIRROR,
9th Jan. 1912.

131. The *Indian Mirror* says that the speech of the King-Emperor in reply to the address presented by the University of Calcutta will be read with the deepest satisfaction by the educated community throughout India, foreshadowing as it does a policy of educational work which is full of great hopes for the future. It may well be said that henceforward the educational progress of India will be such as to exceed the wildest expectation of the people.

F. D. BARTLEY,

Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 13th January 1912.